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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

Then the grayish crest along his back stiffened and he advanced. The wounded jay remained motionless until Ba-ree was within three feet of it. In short quick hops it began to retreat. Instantly Ba-ree's indecision had flown to the four winds. With one sharp excited yelp he flew at the defiant bird. For a few moments there was a thrilling race, and Ba-ree's sharp little teeth buried themselves in the jay's feathers. Swift as a flash the bird's beak began to strike. The jay was the king of the smaller birds. In nesting season it killed the brush sparrows, the mild-eyed moose-birds, and the tree-sappers. Again and again it struck Ba-ree with its powerful beak, but the son of Kazan had now reached the age of battle and the pain of the blows only made his own teeth sink deeper. At last he found the flesh, and a puppyish snarl rose in his throat. Fortunately he had gained a hold under the wing and after the first dozen blows the jay's resistance grew weaker. Five minutes later Ba-ree loosened his teeth and drew back a step to look at the crumpled and motionless creature before him. The jay was dead. He had won his first battle. And with victory came the wonderful dawning of that greatest instinct of all, which told him that no longer was he a drone in the marvelous mechanism of wilderness life—but a part of it from this time forth. For he had killed.

Half an hour later Gray Wolf came down over his trail. The jay was torn into bits. Its feathers were scattered about and Ba-ree's little nose was bloody. Ba-ree was lying in triumph beside his victim. Swiftly Gray Wolf understood and caressed him joyously. When they returned to the winfall Ba-ree carried in his jaws what was left of the jay.

From that hour of his first kill hunting became the chief passion of Ba-ree's life. When he was not sleeping in the sun, or under the windfall at night, he was seeking life that he could destroy. He slaughtered an entire family of woodmice. Moose-birds were at first the easiest for him to stalk, and he killed three. Then he encountered an ermine and the fierce little white outlaw of the forests gave him his first defeat. Defeat cooled his ardor for a few days, but taught him the great lesson that there were other fanged and flesh-eating animals besides himself and that nature had so schemed things that fang must not prey upon fang—for food. Many things had been born in him. Instinctively he shunned the porcupine without experiencing the torture of its quills. He came face to face with a fisher-cat one day, a fortnight after his fight with the ermine. Both were seeking food, and as there was no food between them to fight over, each went his own way.

Farther and farther Ba-ree ventured from the windfall, always following the creek. Sometimes he was gone for hours. At first Gray Wolf was restless when he was away, but she seldom went with him and after a time her restlessness left her. Nature was working swiftly. It was Kazan who was restless now. Moonlight nights had come and the wunderlust was growing more and more insistent in his veins. And Gray Wolf, too, was filled with the strange longing to roam at large out into the big world.

Came then the afternoon when Ba-ree went on his longest hunt. Half a mile away he killed his first rabbit. He remained beside it until dusk. The moon rose, big and golden, flooding the forests and plains and ridges with a light almost like that of day. It was a glorious night. And Ba-ree found the moon, and left his kill. And the direction in which he traveled was away from the windfall.

All that night Gray Wolf watched and waited. And when at last the moon was sinking into the south and west she settled back on her haunches, turned her blind face to the sky and sent forth her first howl since the day Ba-ree was born. Nature had come into her own. Far away Ba-ree heard, but he did not answer. A new world was his. He had said good-by to the windfall—and home.

CHAPTER XIX

The Usurpers.

It was that glorious season between spring and summer, when the northern nights were brilliant with moon and stars, that Kazan and Gray Wolf set up the valley between the two ridges on a long hunt. It was the beginning of that wanderlust which always comes to the furred and padded creatures of the wilderness immediately after the youngborn of early spring have left their mothers to find their own way in the big world. They struck west from their winter home under the windfall in the swamp. They hunted mostly at night and behind them they left a trail marked by the partly eaten carcasses of rabbits and partridges. It was the season of slaughter and not of hunger. Ten miles west of the swamp they killed a fawn. This, too, they left after a single meal. Their appetites became satisfied with warm flesh and blood. They grew sleek and fat and each day they basked longer in the warm sunshine. They had few rivals. The lynxes were in the heavier timber to the south. There were no wolves. Fisher-cat, marten and mink were numerous along the creek, but these were neither swift-hunting nor long-fanged. One day they came upon an old otter. He was a giant of his kind, turning a whitish gray with the approach of summer. Kazan, grown fat and lazy, watched him idly. Blind Gray Wolf sniffed at the fishy smell of him in the air. To them he was no more than a floating stick, a creature out of their element, along with the fish, and they continued on their way not knowing that this uncanny creature with the coal-like flappers was soon to become their ally in one of the strange and deadly feuds of the wilderness, which are as sanguinary to animal life as the deadliest feuds of men are to human life.

The day following their meeting with the otter Gray Wolf and Kazan continued three miles farther westward, still following the stream. Here they encountered the interruption to their progress which turned them over the northward ridge. The obstacle was a huge beaver dam. The dam was two hundred yards in width and flooded a mile of swamp and timber above it. Neither Gray Wolf nor Kazan was deeply interested in beavers. They also moved out of their element, along with the fish and the otter and swift-winged birds.

So they turned into the north, not knowing that nature had already schemed that they four—the dog, wolf, otter and beaver—should soon be engaged in one of those merciless struggles of the wild which keep animal life down to the survival of the fittest, and whose tragic histories are kept secret under the stars and the moon and the winds that tell no tales.

For many years no man had come into this valley between the two ridges to molest the beaver. If a Sarcee trapper had followed down the nameless creek and had caught the patriarch and chief of the colony, he would at once have judged him to be very old and his Indian tongue would have given him a name. He would have called him Broken Tooth, because one of the four long teeth with which he felled trees and built dams was broken off. Six years before Broken Tooth had led a few beavers of his own age down the stream, and they had built their first small dam and their first lodge. The following April Broken Tooth's mate had four little baby beavers, and each of the other mothers in the colony increased the population by two or three or four. At the end of the fourth year this first generation of children, had they followed the usual law of nature, would have mated and left the colony to build a dam and lodges of their own. They mated, but did not emigrate.

The next year the second generation of children, now four years old, mated but did not leave, so that in this early summer of the sixth year the colony was very much like a great city that had been long besieged by an enemy. It numbered fifteen lodges and over a hundred beavers, not counting the fourth babies which had been born during March and April. The dam had been lengthened until it was fully two hundred yards in length. Water had been made to flood large areas of birch and poplar and tangled swamps of tender willow and elder. Even with this food was growing scarce and the lodges were overcrowded. This was because beavers are almost human in their love for home. Broken Tooth's lodge was fully nine feet long by seven wide inside, and there were now living in it children and grandchildren to the number of twenty-seven. For this reason Broken Tooth was preparing to break the precedent of his tribe. When Kazan and Gray Wolf sniffed carelessly at the strong scents of the beaver city, Broken Tooth was marshaling his family, and two of his sons and their families, for the exodus.

As yet Broken Tooth was the recognized leader in the colony. No other beaver had grown to his size and strength. His thick body was fully three feet long. He weighed at least sixty pounds. His tail was fourteen inches in length and five in width, and on a still night he could strike the water a blow that could be heard a quarter of a mile away. His webbed hindfeet were twice as large as his mate's and he was easily the swiftest swimmer in the colony.

Following the afternoon when Gray Wolf and Kazan struck into the north came the clear still night when Broken Tooth climed to the top of the dam, shook himself, and looked down to see that his army was behind him. The starlit water of the big pond rippled and flashed with the movement of many bodies. A few of the older beavers clambered up after Broken Tooth and the old patriarch plunged down into the narrow stream on the other side of the dam. Now the shining silken bodies of the emigrants followed him in the starlight. In ones and twos and threes they climbed over the dam and with them went a dozen children born three months be-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

JUPITER AND VENUS THROW A SCARE INTO WILMINGTON; ARE MISTAKEN FOR FOKKERS

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 16. — Jupiter and Venus, two well known heavenly bodies, caused more excitement in Wilmington last night and early today than has been known since the big explosion at the Du Pont Powder Works.

According to their custom, the two prominent planets made their appearance shortly after dark, but the state of public mind has been much perturbed recently over stories of German plots and some one started a report that the lights in the sky were really lanterns hung on Fokker aeroplanes which were waiting for a good chance to drop bombs on the Du Pont plant which is turning out ammunition for the allies.

Citizens who had been accustomed to going to bed at 9 o'clock for years, stood out in the snow until nearly dawn looking upward with expressions of deep interest upon their countenances. Wilmington was suddenly turned to a city of astronomers. The telephone in the office of the chief of police never ceased for a minute. Out around the Hagley yards, there was much talk of chipping in and buying a high angle cannon by popular subscription.

The editor of the morning paper, who, like most editors, was supposed to know all about everything, wrote with one hand while he manipulated the telephone with the other, informing the excited populace that the lights were not aeroplanes but only a couple of stellars that had no hostile intentions whatsoever. When day finally dawned and the lights went away of their own accord, the people of Wilmington, or those who had been watching all night, heaved a long sigh, exclaimed, "I told you so," and went to bed.

ROOT ATTACKS WILSON POLICIES

U. S. Diplomacy Bankrupt, He Says, Through Failure to Back Up Words.

New York, Feb. 16.—Former Senator Elihu Root's "keynote" speech last night as temporary chairman of the state convention to nominate delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention, pointed to President Wilson's foreign policy as the main issue in the forthcoming national campaign. The speech was devoted almost entirely to an attack upon Mr. Wilson's record in his dealings with Mexico and the European belligerents.

If that section of the Republican party of which Mr. Root is the acknowledged leader takes its cue from last night's speech, it will work at Chicago for a straight-out anti-German platform. For Mr. Root's strongest invective was reserved for a denunciation of the invasion of Belgium and a denunciation of President Wilson for having failed to protest against that invasion.

A foreign policy which will leave "no doubt anywhere in the world of America's purpose and courage to protect and defend her independence, her territory and the lives and just rights of her citizens under the laws of nations" was promised if the Republican party be returned to power.

"The government will stand for full and adequate preparation by the American people for their own defense" Senator Root said.

The "three fundamental errors" of the administration were alleged to be "the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up of American diplomacy by actual or assured military force"; "forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of right by pursuing the policy of making threats and of failing to make them good," and "loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to interpret to the world truly the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war.'

"With the occupation of Vera Cruz the moral power of the United States in Mexico ended," he said. "No flag is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours.

"And for the death and outrage, the suffering and ruin of our own brethren, the hatred and contempt of our country and the dishonor of our name in that land, the administration at Washington shares responsibility."

HAIL LAVINA GIBSON, "WHITE HOUSE BRIDE"

Washington, Feb. 16.—Another White House wedding, totally lacking in the usual pomp and ceremony, but more thrilling by far than the usual run of such events, took place Tuesday. There were no flowers, no music, no gold lace, or automobiles. Instead, there were stealth, deep, dark — particularly dark — and dank.

Lavina Gibson, dusky and 50, wiped the suds from her laundry hardened hands, straightened the kink in her back and fled out the back door of the White House where awaited John Mullin, 50, and even duskier, late of Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A.

A license, a parson, and Lavina was back at her tubs with the distinction of having manipulated the quickest and most secretive White House wedding on record.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Two city blocks in Fall River, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Feb. 16. Twenty buildings were burned with an estimated loss of $2,000,000.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, making T. R.'s fifth grandchild.

The shortage of dyestuffs and the demand by textile manufacturers for the product has caused the price to increase 3,000 per cent in 14 months.

The immigration bulletin for December, just made public, reports a steady decrease of immigration to the United States because of the war.

William Lorimer of Illinois, once holder of a seat in the United States senate, is again on trial charged with wrecking a Chicago savings bank.

E. L. Debeny, president of the Mexican Petroleum Co., has announced that the new $15,000,000 Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. will control the largest oil territory in the world under a single ownership.

A national exposition will be opened the latter part of February by the Republic of Panama. It commemorates the completion of the canal and the achievements of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific ocean.

Petrograd confirms the resignation of George T. Marye, American ambassador. Ill health is given as the reason.

Census bureau experts estimate the population of the United States at 101,208,315. Western states have led in the growth, Washington leading the list.

Because of the serious complications threatening this country in its international relations President Wilson has definitely abandoned his trips through the country in behalf of the preparedness policy.

The sixth session of the present British parliament was opened last week. In his speech King George announced England's determination to fight the war to a victorious end.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant has told the house naval committee that he believed the building of the present type of American submarine should be abandoned for larger boats of at least 800 tons displacement.

Reports from Bucharest last week announced that the capture of Erzerum by the Russians will hasten Rumania's decision to enter the war on the side of the entente allies at an early date.

Theodore Roosevelt reached St. Thomas in the West Indies last week. He announced that he was there for a rest.

Hans Schmidt the unfrocked priest who murdered his sweetheart, Anna Aumuller, was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing the morning of Feb. 18.

A mutiny of Hindu troops in Egypt was reported last week. After a two-hour battle the mutinous troops were routed.

A $3,000,000 loss was suffered on South Brooklyn waterfront on Feb. 16, when three large British steamships and 30 barges and lighters laden with war munitions and supplies for the allies were destroyed by fire.

BRITAIN DENIES BAR ON FOOD TO POLAND

London, Feb. 18.—Great Britain has not refused to allow food to reach Poland, according to a statement made by Sir Edward Grey. The foreign minister added that the allies had been approached with a request to permit food to be sent to Poland under neutral control, but that they had replied they could not consider the question until the various "methods of spoliation" adopted by the central powers had ceased.

LODGE SEES WAR IF U. S. ACCEPTS NEW SEA POLICY

Says if Wilson Alters His Policy Announced at Start United States Will Be Drawn In.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Solemn warning that the United States may be drawn into the war if it acquiesces in the German admiralty's newly announced submarine policy was delivered on the senate floor today by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee.

Senator Lodge urged the administration "to stand firm in its determination to uphold the principle of the right of merchantmen to arm for defensive purposes."

The German admiralty's avowed intention to torpedo without warning armed enemy merchant vessels after Feb. 29 is "revolting to every instinct of humanity, to every principle of law and justice," Senator Lodge declared. "I cannot believe that the administration thinks for a moment of altering the well defined position which it took at the outset of the European war, and I believe that it must stand as firmly on this question as it has on the question of embargo," continued the Massachusetts senator. "Should it act otherwise, it would accept a humiliation and incur a danger of war, from which even the boldest and the most unscrupulous would shrink, and therefore such a course as has been discussed in the newspapers seems to be wholly inconceivable."

Abandonment of the right of a merchantman to arm for defense at this stage of the war would also be a distinctly unneutral act and would place the United States clearly in the position of an ally of Germany, Senator Lodge declared.

"There can be no question," he said, "that an act by a neutral which alters conditions created by the war is an unneutral act and places the neutral on the side of one belligerent or the other. The war and the war alone, has created conditions under which any change at this time in the attitude which we took officially at the outset of the war in regard to armed merchantmen would be an unneutral act. The merchantmen of one belligerent have been swept from the seas. Therefore, if we should abandon all the principles on this subject that we have ever sustained; if we should abandon the rules laid down by Mr. Lansing in his circular of September, 1914, and declare that our ports were closed to armed merchantmen; or that goods and passengers from the United States could not be placed on an uncommissioned merchantmen armed for defense, our action would affect only one belligerent; it would alter conditions created by the war, and would therefore be unneutral.

"It would make us at once the ally of the belligerent whose merchant marine has been driven from the ocean. It would put us in a position of hostility to those belligerents whose merchant marine still freely sail the sea. It would make us the ally of one belligerent and expose us to the just hostility of the others. It would be a step towards war.

"President Lincoln, during the Civil war, laid down the principle that he was utterly opposed to having a ship of the United States creep up under false colors, or in any disguise, upon a merchantman and capture or destroy her without visit and search. I think we may say with certainty that that great President would never have assented to having a United States submarine creep up on a merchantman, under water, and destroy her, with all on board, including neutral and non-combatant men, women and children, without giving them an opportunity to escape. The difference in instrument makes no difference in the principle laid down by Lincoln."

Senator Lodge contrasted the instructions of Lincoln and McKinley to men-of-war in the Civil and Spanish wars, "With their humanity, morality, and respect for law," with "what was actually done in the cases of the Lusitania, Arabic and the Ancona." He then discussed at great length the purely legal side of the case in support of his general contention.

WILSON'S NEW PLATFORM OUGHT TO BE A GOOD ONE

—Des Moines Register and Leader.

GERMAN GENERAL STAFF TO FIGHT WAR ON THE DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. —The German general staff contemplates no more offensive movements during the war. The only direction in which an offensive can be looked for is in Egypt, and this will be Turkey's affair.

The only event that can alter the defensive plans of the German staff must be something epochal or unprecedented, as a great revolution in India.

The foregoing is a summary by one of the highest German officials in the United States of Germany's strategic intentions during the rest of the war.

The statements were made in the course of a survey of German prospects and the outlook for a general peace and for a separate peace by Belgium or Bulgaria.

Bulgaria Asks a Lot.

Bulgaria, it is stated, would accept no separate peace without being assured of half of Servia as a consideration from the Allies. Of this the Berlin government, where attention has been given to reports concerning Allied approaches to Bulgaria, is convinced.

Half of Servia is regarded as a prohibitive price. Allied negotiators are said to stop far short of that. Even Berlin does not credit the Allies with the ability to explain satisfactorily to Servia and the world how they could subscribe to her partition. Advices from Berlin indicate no alarm at all with regard to a separate peace for Bulgaria.

The Berlin government sees no prospect of a separate peace with Belgium. All that such a separate peace could result in would be a change in the reason for German occupation.

If King Albert were disposed to accept such a peace and return to his seat of government he would have to ask Germany to continue occupation and defend the Franco-Belgian frontier against the Allied armies. The German government anticipates no such change in the disposition of Albert. The tactical value of such a change on his part has been recognized in Berlin, where the view is that the tables would be turned upon the Allies and the world be given a demonstration of an assertion common to German diplomacy:

"Germany invaded Belgium because if she hadn't the Allies would have."

Say Germans Can't Be Beaten.

If direct advances to Belgium were ever made by German officials they have been abandoned. Albert was indisposed.

The map is referred to as a perfect demonstration why Germany cannot be beaten and why the general staff plan no offensive during the rest of the war. Germany has enough to do already "to restore devastated countries," to arrange for the autonomy of Poland "as a republic or monarchy or whatever form is decided on." No more territorial conquests are wanted. If they apply they will be accepted with reluctance.

Berlin is confident that its people never will be crushed; that whether peace comes soon or three years from now the result will be the same.

Germany is ready for peace. To begin the discussion of peace terms the government is prepared to accept restoration of the status existing on the western front before the war. Annexation enthusiasts need not be considered. The German government is ready to "restore" conquered territory in the west.

In the east the independence of Poland and other considerations will be insisted on. These considerations are too many for mention, and then can only be decided anyway in the peace conferences whenever it comes.

England Wins on Sea.

Terms of peace that could now be drafted and accepted by Germany might recognize that England has won on the sea. They would have to recognize German victory on land. Both governments would have enough to show that is was an honorable, even victorious peace.

Until England shows a disposition toward peace German tactics will be to hold what has been conquered with such minor offensive attacks as this determination makes necessary. Real activity will be in submarine warfare. England is given two months in which to feel economic stress so acutely that she will begin to think seriously on "what's the use?" and "is it worth it?"

Is England Panicky?

The Berlin government is confident that England is now in the throes of economic distress. She is credited with a panicky shortage of ships as shown by the fact that she is already accepting only trade for England, as shown by the value of ships in New York, where they can't be bought "for love or money."

The opening of the road to Constantinople is conceded to have saved the German Empire. Berlin advices to officials here give the assurance that there is not a thing of absolute necessity to the nation that can't be got. And Berlin representatives assert that you can't starve a conglomeration of nations stretching from Arras to Bagdad or any two points that happen now to represent the extremities of the German sphere of influence.

The countries opened on the way to Constantinople are largely agricultural, providing supplies that have kept prices of many commodities below prices of the same commodities in England. As it is not conceded that England can break the concrete line on the West it is not conceded anything can happen to interrupt the Crescent-ward winding lane.

Bankruptcy After the War.

There is no denial that Germany is experiencing stress. Germany, as other nations, is facing certain bankruptcy after the war. But bankruptcy after the war doesn't matter. The thing is to hold the line and to keep the road until England wearies. Bankruptcy is accepted as more or less inevitable so far have things gone. England will be bankrupt, too. During the war Germany cannot go bankrupt, and afterward—the view is—Germany will not lag behind any country in recuperating.

Berlin officials have sized up the probabilities. They report that England can't crush Germany before the Island Empire starves to death.

TO RENEW FIGHT ON PRESIDENT'S MEXICAN POLICY

Senator Fall Announces That He Is Prepared to Attack What He Calls Wilson's Cuttle Fish Method.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Senator Fall of New Mexico served warning today that he would renew immediately his warfare upon the administration's Mexican policy. President Wilson's explanation of "watchful waiting," offered yesterday in response to Senator Fall's resolution, is wholly inadequate, the senator declared, and he will attempt to supply some of the missing links to the administration's account of its course.

"I object to the administration cuttlefish policy, this throwing of a lot of ink to conceal its real movements," said Senator Fall. "In the near future I will supply some of the missing links in the report submitted yesterday.

"The report fully justifies my resolution calling for the reason of the recognition of Carranza and amply demonstrates there was no earthly reason for such recognition. The withholding of political correspondence, publication of which the President says would be incompatible with the public interest, shows that there is some mystery in this recognition which fell like a bombshell on both the United States and Mexico."

The President's reply was submitted in a letter from Secretary Lansing summarizing conditions which preceded recognition of Carranza. It gave a list of 76 Americans who lost their lives in Mexico in the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. In addition, it showed that 20 civilian Americans in those three years and 16 soldiers were killed on American soil as the result of Mexican troubles.

Secretary Lansing in his letter said that in teh territory controlled by the Carranza government it was affording reasonably adequate protection to the lives and property of Americans.

The President held it to be incompatible with public interest to divulge correspondence of a highly confidential nature.

Among the things the President and Secretary Lansing refused to send to the senate were:

An explanation of the orders given to the marines at the time of the landing in Vera Cruz. These orders were said to include instructions to prevent marines from returning fire unless they located their assailants, and other directions that made it impossible for American marines to protect themselves properly from slaughter.

The report of the Brazilian minister to Mexico, who was temporarily looking after the American interests. This report, it is said, was of such character that had it been known to the American people armed intervention would have been demanded instantly.

BRAZIL-OWNED SHIPS TO CARRY COFFEE HERE

Government Will Not Let Crop Remain in Storage.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In order that the prospective withdrawal of British freight steamers between Brazil and the United States may not delay the movement of the coffee crop, the Brazilian government has decided to use the government owned boats of the Lloyd-Brazileiro line for its transportation.

Consul General Gottschal at Rio reported today that it was understood the government had ordered the Brazilian steamers Mossoro and Guahyba to take 80,000 bags of coffee for the United States, and the Acre, which sailed Jan. 17 to take 30,000. During February and March the following coffee cargoes will leave for New York: The Weinberg, 100,000 bags; the Purns, 90,000; The Tocantins, 98,000, and the Rio de Janeiro, 18,000 bags.

The report added that the Brazilian government expected as a result of the increased tonnage to the United States that facilities for the movement of return cargoes of American goods would be increased.

DOCTORS SEW HEART STAB

Gadsden, Ala., Feb. 17.—Although the point of a knife cut a muscle of his heart, Will Martin, aged 30, still is alive, folowing an operation in which three stitches were taken. Martin had been stabbed in a quarrel.

ABE MARTIN

I'd jest as leave eat a croquet ball as a hand-me-down doughnut.

Who remembers the ol'-fashioned beau who leaned on th' gate-post an' kicked a hole in th' ground?

The Maid of the Forest

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CHAPTER V.—Continued.

I sat thinking in silence, and Harmar waited. The danger of the journey unrolled before me in imagination—the perilous waterways; the long trail through the trackless woods, menaced by roving Indian bands; the hostile tribes in council; the chances of treachery and death lurking in every step of the way. Audacity, determination, the lives dependent on my success, gave me courage. It was a work someone must do. I drew the letter over again, and studied it.

"You are sure, General, this 'Wape-tee-tah' is not in our hands? At some of the other forts?"

"As sure as I can be; I heard from Pitt yesterday, with reports from the garrisons between, and no account was made of such a prisoner being brought in. Hambrouck wrote me from Vincennes two weeks ago—some French voyageurs left the letter on their way up the river—and he mentions nothing save his troubles with the Indians of the Wabash, who are most impudent and unruly—the worst of the lot to my notion. I expect the fellow has been killed in the woods."

"A man, then? A chief" To my ears the name had feminine sound—"Wape-tee-tah; 'tis as musical as a brook."

"Ay! it sounds like that; but Girty gave me some other name I have forgotten. Gad! I hated so to talk with the foul-mouthed renegade, that I asked few questions; only you may be sure 'tis no squaw the Wyandots would war over. A medicine man, or something of that kidney, as I understand; Girty said a religious teacher, whom the tribe loved more than a chief."

"Is that all the story, sir?"

"Except as to when and how the fellow disappeared. It seems he journeyed with other Wyandots to the Miamis on some mission, and then, leaving the others behind, proceeded alone to the Wabash villages. He visited a camp of white hunters on the Patoki, and then disappeared. The other Wyandots searched the forest for leagues about the abandoned camp before they returned North. They reported the hunters to have been soldiers, and the medicine man a prisoner."

"On the Patoki; that is below Vincennes, and if they were soldiers they would belong to that garrison. Yet Captain Hambrouck makes no report?"

"Not a word, and he is a man to repeat every rumor."

I crossed the narrow room twice, endeavoring to sum up the evidence clearly.

"A poor pretense for war, surely," I said at last, "but might be sufficine to Indian mind."

"More than one war, even among civilized nations, has been started on less," he answered soberly. "Besides, it is my judgment all those devils want is an excuse. They may have manufactured this out of whole cloth; to me it don't look reasonable. But you have all the facts now, Hayward, and can understand what to say and do. Those red devils know our weakness, and are wild to break loose. If I send back a formal letter by the hands of their messenger, denying any knowledge of this medicine man of theirs, and expressing regret at his disappearance, they will consider it a lie. I know Indian nature; they have got to be bluffed at their own game. Show fear, and they are after you at once, the whole pack in full cry; face them boldly, and they hesitate. If you go straight to them, through the woods to their council fire, an officer of this garrison, in uniform, they will interpret your coming as a sign that we are not afraid of their threats. It will mean that to them. Tell the chiefs straight out the truth, and let them understand that if they want war, over such a trivial thing, they will be accommodated. They have no fear of us as soldiers, understand; the men who hold them in check are the Kentucky 'long rifles.' They know Brady and his kind to their sorrow."

"Then I am to talk boldly; threaten, if necessary?"

"With discretion—yes. It is our only chance to avert war. The scheme may not work, but if it even results in delay, it will be worth the effort."

"When do I start?"

"At dusk tonight. Come here first for final instructions, and a letter to Hamilton. You will go up the Muskingum to the forks by boat, and then straight through the woods. There must be no loitering on the march."

"There will be none, sir; and what about Girty?"

"I will hold him on some pretext until morning. Your party will have fifteen hours' start."

There seemed nothing more, and, after waiting a moment in silence, I saluted.

"Very well, sir; that is all?"

"All at present."

I turned toward the door, then hesitated, as memory suddenly returned.

"Pardon me, General," I said impulsively, "but I met a young woman in the room yonder. Might I inquire who she may be?"

CHAPTER VI.

The Eve of Departure.

He stared at me with open mouth; then laughed.

"The witch! I never knew she was in there, Hayward, or I should never have exposed you to such danger. A French butterfly, with eyes like stars—is that the lady? And how did you get on?"

"Very well indeed, sir. We were talking together gaily when you came."

"My Gad; is that so? Why the minx

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

A KIDNEY REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS

EXPERIENCED DRUGGISTS IN EVERY STATE RECOMMEND AND USE SWAMP-ROOT IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root sells well with us because it invariably produces good results in Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles. We sold a dollar bottle to one of the inmates of our Soldiers' Home near here, and after using it he brought in about one dozen gravel stones some as large as a pea, which he had passed. He states that he obtained wonderful relief from the use of Swamp-Root.

ERNEST A. BROWN,
Lafayette, Ind.

Personally appeared before me this 28th of July, 1909, Ernest A. Brown, of the Brown Drug Co., who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

DAVID BRYAN, Notary Public.

I have handled Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy for twenty years and have heard plenty of favorable reports concerning it from my customers. They are satisfied with the results obtained from its use. I know of many cases where Swamp-Root has cured Stone in the Bladder, Gall Stones, Gravel, Catarrh or Inflammation of Bladder, Liver trouble and Rheumatism. I have used it in my own family with good results; and I heartily endorse Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and believe it has good curative value.

Very truly yours,
ALEX. LIPSCHITZ, Druggist,
84 North 6th Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

November 12th, 1915.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

fore. Easily and swiftly they began the journey down-stream, the youngsters swimming furiously to keep up with their parents. In all they numbered forty. Broken Tooth swam well in the lead, with his older workers and battlers behind him. In the rear followed mothers and children.

All of that night the journey continued. The otter, their deadliest enemy—deadlier even than man—hid himself in a thick clump of willows as they passed. Nature, which sometimes sees beyond the vision of man, had made him the enemy of these creatures that were passing his hiding-place in the night. A fish-feeder, he was born to be a conserver as well as a destroyer of the creatures on which he fed. Perhaps nature told him that too many beaver dams stopped the run of spawning fish and that where there were many beavers there were always few fish. Maybe he reasoned as to why fish-hunting was poor and he went hungry. So unable to cope singly with whole tribes of his enemies, he worked to destroy their dams. How this, in turn, destroyed the beavers will be seen in the feud in which nature had already schemed that he should play a part with Kazan and Gray Wolf.

A dozen times during this night Broken Tooth halted to investigate the food supplies along the banks. But in the two or three places where he found plenty of the bark on which they lived it would have been difficult to have constructed a dam. His wonderful engineering instincts rose even above food instincts. And when each time he moved onward, no beaver questioned his judgment by remaining behind. In the early dawn they crossed the burn and came to the edge of the swamp domain of Kazan and Gray Wolf. By right of discovery and possession that swamp belonged to the dog and the wolf. In every part of it they had left their mark of ownership. But Broken Tooth was a creature of the water and the scent of his tribe was not keen. He led on, traveling more slowly when they entered the timber. Just below the windfall home of Kazan and Gray Wolf he halted, and clambering ashore balanced himself upright on his webbed hindfeet and broad four-pound tail. Here he had found ideal conditions. A dam could be constructed easily across the narrow stream, and the water could be made to flood a big supply of poplar, birch, willow and alder. Also the place was sheltered by heavy timber, so that the winters would be warm. Broken Tooth quickly gave his followers to understand that this was to be their new home. On both sides of the stream they swarmed into the nearby timber. The babies began at once to nibble hungrily at the tender bark of willow and alder. The older ones, every one of them now a working engineer, investigated excitedly, breakfasting by nibbling off a mouthfull of bark now and then.

That day the work of home-building began. Broken Tooth himself selected a big birch that leaned over the stream, and began the work of cutting through the ten-inch butt with his three long teeth. Though the old patriarch had lost one tooth, the three that remained had not deteriorated with age. The outer edge of them was formed of the hardest enamel; the inner side was of soft ivory. They were like the finest steel chisels, the enamel never wearing away and the softer ivory replacing itself year by year as it was consumed. Sitting on his hindlegs, with his forepaws resting against the tree and with his heavy tail giving him a firm balance, Broken Tooth began gnawing a narrow ring entirely around the tree. He worked tirelessly for several hours, and when at last he stopped to rest another workman took up the task. Meanwhile a dozen beavers were hard at work cutting timber. Long before Broken Tooth's tree was ready to fall across the stream, a smaller poplar crashed into the water. The cutting on the big birch was in the shape of an hourglass. In twenty hours it fell straight across the creek. While the beaver prefers to do most of his work at night he is a day-laborer as well, and Broken Tooth gave his tribe but little rest during the days that followed. With almost human intelligence the little engineers kept at their task. Smaller trees were felled, and these were cut into four or five foot lengths. One by one these lengths were rolled to the stream, the beavers pushing them with their heads and forepaws, and by means of brush and small limbs they were fastened securely against the birch. When the framework was completed the wonderful cement construction was begun. In this the beavers were the masters of men. Dynamite was the only force that could hereafter break up what they were building now, under their cup-like chins the beavers brought from the banks a mixture of mud and fine twigs, carrying from half a pound to a pound at a load and began filling up the framework with it. Their task seemed tremendous, and yet Broken Tooth's engineers could carry a ton of this mud and twig mixture during a day and night. In three days the water was beginning to back, until it rose about the butts of a dozen or more trees and was flooding a small area of brush. This made work easier. From now on materials could be cut in the water and easily floated. While a part of the beaver colony was taking advantage of the water, others were felling trees end to end with the birch, laying the working frame of a dam a hundred feet in width.

They had nearly accomplished this work when one morning Kazan and Gray Wolf returned to the swamp.

CHAPTER XX.

A Feud in the Wilderness.

A soft wind blowing from the south and east brought the scent of the invaders to Gray Wolf's nose when they were still half a mile away. She gave the warning to Kazan and he, too, found the strange scent in the air. It grew stronger as they advanced. When two hundred yards from the windfall they heard the sudden crash of a falling tree, and stopped. For a full minuate they stood tense and listening. Then the silence was broken by a squeaking cry, followed by a splash. Gray Wolf's alert ears fell back and she turned her blind face understandingly toward Kazan. They trotted ahead slowly, approaching the windfall from behind. Not until they had reached the top of the knoll on which it was situated did Kazan begin to see the wonderful change that had taken place during their absence. Astounded, they stood while he stared. There was no longer a little creek below them. Where it had been was a pond that reached almost to the foot of the knoll. It was fully a hundred feet in width and the backwater had flooded the trees and bush for five or six times that distance toward the burn. They had come up quietly and Broken Tooth's dull-scented workers were unaware of their presence. Not 50 feet away, Broken Tooth himself was gnawing at the butt of a tree. An equal distance to the right of him four or five of the baby beavers were at play building a miniature dam of mud and tiny twigs. On the opposite side of the dam was a steep dam six or seven feet high, and here a few of the older children—two years old, but still not workmen—were having great fun climbing the bank and using it as a toboggan-slide. It was their splashing that Kazan and Gray Wolf had heard. In a dozen different places the older beavers were at work.

A few weeks before Kazan had looked upon a similar scene when he returned into the north from Broken Tooth's old home. It had not interested him then. But a quick and thrilling change swept through him now. The beavers had ceased to be mere water animals uneatable and with an odor that displeased him. They were invaders and enemies. His fangs bared silently. His crest stiffened like the hair of a brush, and the muscles of his forelegs and shoulders stood out like whipcords. Not a sound came from him as he rushed down upon Broken Tooth. The old beaver was oblivious of danger until Kazan was within 20 feet of him. Naturally slow of movement on land, he stood for an instant stupefied. Then he swung down from the tree as Kazan leaped upon him. Over and over they rolled to the edge of the bank, carried on by the dog's momentum. In another moment the thick, heavy body of the beaver had slipped like oil from under Kazan and Broken Tooth was safe in his element, two holes bitten through his fleshy tail. Baffled in his effort to get a deathhold on Broken Tooth, Kazan swung like a flash to the right. The young beavers had not moved. Astonished and frightened at what they had seen, they stood as if stupefied. Not until they saw Kazan tearing down toward them did they awaken to action. Three of them reached the water. The fourth and fifth—baby beavers not more than three months old—were too late. With a single snap of his jaw Kazan broke the back of one. The other he pinned down by the throat and shook as a terrier shakes a rat. When Gray Wolf trotted down to him both of the little beavers were dead. She sniffed at their soft little bodies and whined. Perhaps the baby creatures reminded her of runaway Ba-ree, her own baby, for their was a note of longing in her whine, as she nosed them. It was the mother whine.

To Be Continued.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answesr.

Will some reader tell me what is the matter with my chickens? The first symptoms of the trouble that seems to affect them is sore eyes. Then the tongue swells to such a degree that the afflicted chicken cannot close its mouth. The tongue turns yellow and slime runs out of the mouth. What is the name of this disease, and what can be done to prevent or cure it?—H., Ohio.

About three months ago we received a six-month-old calf in a trade. Since then its bowels have become very loose. The heifer seems to eat heartily but is a choice feeder. She has good fodder with a chance to eat some damaged cow-pea hay. I give her dry bran and midddlings twice a day, with a little stock powder in with them, but her condition remains about the same. Can someone give me a remedy through these columns.—G., W. Va.

CHRONIC GALL

In answer to the inquiry of B., Pa., for a remedy for chronic gall on horses, I advise the following: Take 10 cents' worth of aloes and mix with one pint of good whisky, shaking well. After the aloes have dissolved, wash the horse's shoulder or gall with the mixture every night while working it. This recipe cured a horse for me, and everyone thought the gall incurable.—Z., Pa.

REMEDY FOR COW

It is my opinion that if Jersey Breeder's cow is in normal condition, she ought to have become dry at least two months from her last milking. The chances are that she was working hard to produce her milk yield, and a strain followed. I suggest that she be fed one pint of cottonseed meal to a feed of two quarts of ground oats and two quarts of buckwheat middlings twice a day. Feed this for four weeks and watch results.—V., N. Y.

PREVENTING OATS SMUT

Just before seeding oats is the time to prevent oats smut. The formaldehyde treatment has been thoroughly tested and found effective, and is the cheapest kind of insurance against the disease. As an example, the Cornell station points out that a man who planted five acres of oats last year had a fourth of it affected by smut, so that this yield was only 150 bushels. Had he treated the seed, there would have been an additional 50 bushels. At 50 cents a bushel this increased yield would have brought him $25. The treatment, including material and labor, could not cost more than $2, which would have meant a net profit of $23. Farm experts claim that it pays to treat seed oats even if it prevents only a 2 per cent loss.

The formaldehyde solution, which is a colorless pungent liquid and preferably of 40 per cent strength as purchased, may be obtained at any drug store for about 30 cents a pint. It sometimes goes under the trade name of formalin. The following directions give the methods of a satisfactory treatment:

1—Spread the oats seed, after cleaning it with a fanning mill, on a clean barn floor to a depth of 2 or 3 inches.

2—Sprinkle with a solution of formaldehyde made by diluting one pint (one pound) of the commercial 40 per cent solution with 48 gallons water (one ounce to three gallons). Sprinkle enough so that each seed is wet. It is necessary to shovel the seed over while sprinkling in order to accomplish this. The 48 gallons' solution will treat 50 to 60 bushels of seed.

3—After sprinkling, shovel the seed into a pile, cover with old canvas or blankets, and leave for several hours, or overnight if treatment is made in the afternoon.

4—On removing the covering spread out the seed again in order to dry it enough to permit sowing with a drill. In calculating the amount of seed an acre, allowance is made for the swollen condition of the grain.

5—The cost of material for this treatment is less than one cent a bushel of seed used; and if a farmer uses his own seed year after year, the treatment need not be made each year. It should be made if smutted fields adjoined last year.

6—The smut of oats is not the same as that found on other plants and will, therefore, not infect them, nor will the smut of other plants infect oats.

Last year there was a loss of 15 to 25 per cent from oats smut in many fields of New York alone. In some cases the loss was even greater. It has been computed that this meant a loss of at least $3,000,000 to farmers of New York, a loss which could have been prevented.

Keep the tomatoes tied up and disbudded if you would have the best crops.

In putting up a shop it will pay to make it plenty large and it will be a good plan to arrange shelves here and there that will hold chisels, augerbits, nails, and other small tools.

POULTRY

FAVORS DIRT FLOOR

There is difference of opinion as to which kind of floor is best for poultry houses. In my opinion, says one writer, if given proper attention, a dirt floor comes nearer pleasing the hens than floors of either board or concrete. If a brick or concrete wall is built entirely around the house, and the wall filled until the floor is 10 or 12 inches above the ground outside, the building will not only be ratproof but damp-proof as well.

Board flors must be raised at least eight or ten inches above the ground. This allows air to circulate underneath, which makes the house cold during winter months. Concrete floors are hard, cold and damp, and must be covered with an inch or two of soil or sand. Concrete and board floors are easily cleaned, but unless cleaned often they quickly become foul and insanitary. On the other hand, a dirt floor will take up moisture from the droppings and need not be cleaned, other than once a year.

FEEDING ADVICE

There is no economy in feeding fowls one kind of grain, for that compels them to eat more than they ought in order to get a sufficient quantity of food elements. A large part of the egg is water, which shows the necessity of providing layers with an ample supply of pure clean water in fountains or dishes which are frequently disinfected. A sluggish hen is never a good layer. The flock should be made to exercise by scratching for whole and cracked grains in a deep litter of clean material and jumping for green food, such as a cabbage or a mangels.

OUTSIDE NEST BOXES

Where poultry houses are too small to accommdate all the fixtures comfortably, some poultrymen practice the plan of having the nest boxes outside of the partition wall. The nest box is made 15 inches wide and the same in height and as long as desired. Partitions are placed to allow 12 to 15 inches for each nest, according to the size of the breed kept. The nest box is attached to the outside of the house with strong hooks and screw eyes. The cover is hinged, and fitted with a pitch sufficient to shed water, and is covered with roofing paper.

In cold climates the entire construction of the nest box must be tight and warm enough to keep the laying hens comfortable when on the nest. In hot weather the nest box cover can be slightly elevated to afford ventilation. In some cases this plan of nest box is quite a convenience as well as a saving of room, as the eggs can be gathered outside the poultry house.

CARE OF TURKEYS

Turkeys are considered as among the hardiest of poultry after they are mature, but they appreciate some extra care in winter. This does not mean that they require pampering. In spite of the fact that when left to themselves they prefer to sleep in the bare branches of trees or on the ridge pole of a building, they are better off for having some shelter.

Did you ever notice how blue the turkeys' heads look as they come down from a roof or treetop of a cold midwinter morning? Somehow their feathers—although they have a heavy coat—do not seem to turn rain as well as the feathers of other poultry.

Provide a good dry shed, enclosed only with poultry netting on the south side, for the turkeys intended for the next season's breeding stock. Good strong roosts, not too near the roof, should be provided. If the roosts are too close to the roof, the turkeys batter their wings when flying up, and this will cause them to seek other roosting places.

Turkeys do better to have free range even in winter, except when the snow is very deep. They also require plenty of green stuff, such as sprouted oats, green rye, or raw vegetables along with their grain. Onions are greatly relished and act as a liver regulator. Sharp grit, charcoal, and coal cinders should be provided, and see that they never lack pure water to drink.

It is poor economy to keep turkeys in a house with other poultry. As a rule they are so abusive as to reduce materially the profit from chickens or ducks housed with them.

Greatest Results

often come from simplest means.

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made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies in splendid proportion all the rich nourishment of the grains, including the valuable mineral elements, lacking in many foods, but most necessary for vigor and activity of brain and body.

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THE DAIRY

CLEAN THE CHURN

After the butter is taken from the churn, the latter should be rinsed out with warm water, and the rinsing followed by a thorough washing with very hot water. The rinsing out with warm water will remove any buttermilk which may remain in the pores of the wood. The hot water will remove any fat which may be left in the churn.

It is never well to use soap powders on the interior of the churn, but the occasional use of a small amount of dairy washing powder or lime water is beneficial. To keep the churn sweet and free from odors and tains a small handful of lime placed in some water in the churn or in the last rinsing of the churn is very effective. It is very essential in good butter making to see that all apparatus used is absolutely clean and free from undesirable odors and taints, as these are quickly absorbed by the butter.

CAUSE OF BITTER MILK

Maybe you have had experience with bitter milk and cream in the winter time and wonder why you are never bothered that way in summer. Is it the feed?

All the changes that occur in milk and cream, such as souring, are due to the action of bacteria—the little microscopic plants that nature has provided to tear down the larger plant and animal tissues. If it were not for bacteria nothing would decay.

But as in the higher plant life we have weeds—so in the microscoppic plant life we have weeds — the undesirable bacteria. The lactic acid bacteria that sour milk and cream are beneficial. They can quite readily be controlled so as to be made useful rather than harmful. But there is a class of weed bacteria that causes the milk and cream to become bitter in winter. These weed bacteria only flourish in very low temperatures. They are like some of the snow flowers of the high mountain peaks, resistant to cold.

In summer, and in winter, if the milk and cream are kept at summer temperatures, they are kept in check by the other kinds of bacteria, just as ragweed is kept smothered out by a good growth of clover. In winter when you allow your milk and cream to get clear down to freezing, the lactic acid, or souring bacteria, are not growing. The bacteria that cause the bitter flavor have full swing because they flourish in cold milk.

If you want to overcome this bitter flavor all you have to do is to keep the milk and cream at a higher temperature—say around 50 or 60 degrees—and the bitterness will not be in evidence.

LIVE STOCK

HOUSING SHEEP

Contrary to general opinion, sheep as well as any other class of farm animals require clean, dry shelter. It is especially important that the feet and fleece be kept dry. If their quarters are dry and clean the sheep will stand very cold weather without discomfort or disease. There must be ample ventilation, for sheep, if closely crowded, sweat badly and quickly use up the oxygen in the air, but there must be no drafts as sheep are very subject to colds.

In the ordinary climate the sheep barn may be constructed of one thickness of matched boards. It should be large enough to house the entire flock without crowding. Windows enough to permit lots of sunshine to enter and clean, dry bedding under foot are necessities. The lambing pens should be of warmer construction than the general shed.

HOG OILER

There seems to be very little said about the hog oiler and yet it is something that has been used on a great many farms for the past year or two. I have had experience with oilers of different kinds and find that the use of a good oiler, that does not leak or clog up, is quite worth while and is a paying proposition, as it will save a great deal of trouble and neglect, says a farmer.

A great many farmers neglect keeping their hogs free from lice and mange simply because it is so much trouble and annoyance to get them up in a pen and sprinkle or dip them. The hog oiler not only saves time and trouble, but also saves oil, since much oil is wasted when the sprinkling can is used.

There are two distinct kinds of oilers on the market: The cylinder oiler and the upright or post oiler. The oiler that does not waste oil by leaking or overflowing and one that operates easily is one of the best investments a hog raiser can make; while the oiler that leaks or clogs up with dirt is almost useless.

If the oiler is set up in a place where the hogs congregate every day, such as the feeding place, they will almost invariably use it when they smell the oil.

I have heard a number of farmers say that they had had much trouble with lousy hogs before using the oilers, but afterward were not bothered with lice at all.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS

All of the artichokes it would eat and an ear of corn fed twice a day made a four-months pig of mine grow rapidly, says one farmer. The pig was penned up. I never saw a pig do so well.

My brother turned a sow and pigs on a field of artichokes so the hogs could harvest the artichokes as they were wanted. The sow was given a moderate grain ration. There were nine pigs in the litter, very uniform in appearance. When these pigs were four weeks old I weighed one and it weighed 18 pounds.

I have used artichokes for sows with young pigs early in the spring, and I think the artichokes have a food value greater than the chemical analysis would indicate. The hogs need something of a succulent nature early in the season before they can get grass.

The worst objection to the artichoke is its persistence in staying in the soil from year to year. About the only way to get rid of them is to pasture the land for a year or two. Cattle will keep the artichoke plants eaten off to the ground. This will kill the plants.

The food value of artichoke tubers is practically the same as that of potatoes. According to analyses given in bulletin No. 22 issued by the U. S. D. A., artichokes rate higher in food value than either beets, turnips, or carrots. In production the artichoke varies with fertility of soil. If the soil is poor the crop of tubers will be very poor, but if the soil is fertile and well adapted to the crop, it is not unreasonable to expect from 500 to 600 bushels pere acre.

As to the practical value of artichokes, the cost of harvesting and storing would be too high to make them profitable as a hog food. But the artichoke tuber is not injured by freezing and they will stay in the ground all winter and are as good when spring comes as they were in the fall. I have fed artichokes to cows and calves with good results. The chickens also relish artichoke tubers in the winter season.

THE ORCHARD

TO WARM ORCHARD

Smudge pots will protect the fruit trees in the spring. They are used in many parts of the country, including Ohio. There are 10 or more different kinds, with varying capacities from one to six gallons. With 50 one-gallon pots on an acre, about 12½ gallons of oil will be burned each hour. If the air is still, the heated area will be five degrees above the air outside. The initial investment for a 10-acre orchard will not be far from $500. The cost of keeping up the fires will be about $5 an acre each night.

Unless coal can be procured at a very low price, the oil heaters are the most economical.

One Ohio orchardist protected 15 acres of apple, pear and cherry trees by using four-foot dry oak wood. With three fires to the acre he kept the temperature at 33 degrees inside the orchard, while it was 26 degrees outside. He used a little less than one cord of wood to each of the three fires each night.

DRESSING TREE WOUNDS

If a tree has been barked or bruised or injured so that the bark is broken, it should be given surgical attention, so it will heal quickly and disease kept from the wound. With a clean knife cut away the loosened, injured bark and smooth up the wound in the wood. If decayed, remove the decay.

It is wise to disinfect with bordeaux mixture or corrosive sublimate one ounce to seven gallons of water. This is very poison, so do not let any animal drink it. To keep the insect and weather out of the wound fill the cavity with grafting wax, if a small wound, or with a cement if a large cavity.

White lead paint is good for cuts or wounds. Whenever a large limb is removed the stub — which should never be a stub—should be painted with white lead.

SAVING GRAPE CROP

Did you lose your grape crop last year? Don't do it this year. Lay your plans now to avoid another such loss.

Was it owing to foliage disease of some sort? Most foliage diseases of grapes can be cured by a spray of Bordeaux mixture.

Perhaps the grapes blossomed nicely, and after the green berries were well formed, small, clear-cut brown spots formed on them and enlarged, and appeared on the foliage as well, and finally the green grapes died, turned black and hung on the barren stems.

You can save them this year by putting the clusters in paper bags just after the blossoming is over. Pin the bags about the stem closely, so that the spores of the black rot will not get in. Leave the bags on until the grapes are ripe. You can get the bags at the grocery or drug store, where they are used for putting up goods.

Clean all the old litter away from about the grapevines and burn it. Those blackened and blasted grapes which disappointed you so much finally fell off, and they were chockful of disease, spores for this year.

Bagging the grape clusters is a good thing for the farm with a few vines, even if there were no black rot; but spraying with Bordeaux mixture is the sovereign remedy for this disease, as well as for grape-foliage diseases. Spray just as the buds are swelling, and repeat several times during the season.

If leaf-eating insects commence to make trouble, add arsenate of lead paste to the Bordeaux spray—one pound of the paste to 20 gallons of water.

WHEN TO PRUNE

The months of February and March are the best months for heavy pruning, and, the following suggestions may be helpful:

In removing large branches make a smooth cut close to the stem or branch from which it is removed. Stumps left invite fungi and decay. In reducing the height of the trees, or dehorning the tree, never leave naked stumps, but cut to the leader. This means that the side branch still should take the place of the center leader removed, and the tree would not look as if it had been dehorned. If systematic pruning is done from year to year there would be little occasion for the removal of large branches, as they would then have been removed when small.

Heavy winter pruning generally encourages the growth of water spouts or suckers, and unless these are removed as soon as they appear the amount of pruning to be done the following year will be greatly increased. A good fruit grower will prune at all seasons of the year, for every time he walks through his orchard and sees a branch or shoot out of place he removes it. By such practice winter pruning is largely dispensed with. The necessity for heavy winter pruning arises from the fact that the trees were not properly shaped and pruned before they reached the bearing age, and if the pruning and shaping has been carefully attended to up to the time the trees have reached the sixth year the subsequent pruning would be very little. It is the neglect of the young growing trees that makes the winter pruning so heavy in later years.—E. B. Sandsten, Colorado Agricultural College.

THE GARDEN

CAULIFLOWER CULTURE

From seven to eight hundred acres will be planted in Snowball cauliflower in Louisiana this season, according to Geo. L. Tiebout of the L. S. U. experiment stations. Prof. Tiebout offers the following suggestions to cauliflower growers:

In planting, two methods are commonly used: (1) Planting in a seed bed with the intention of transplating to the field when the plants have six to eight leaves; and (2) plantings in the field in hills (or drills) where the crop is to grow and mature, thining out to one plant to the hill. These methods are given in detail in Louisiana Bulletin No. 140 on Cauliflower. If you are planting Snowball cauliflower and do not have a copy of this bulletin be sure to write at once to the Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., for a copy.

Don't plant all of your seed at one time; make several plantings at intervals of a week or two.

Don't let the green worms eat the plants. Watch closely for the first ones and dust with powdered arsenate of lead mixed equally with air-slaked lime. Write to the experiment station for Bulletin No. 154 on protecting cabbage and cauliflower from attacks by worms.

For an outdoor seed bed choose a clean piece of ground no richer than the field where the plants are to be reset. Plant in drills. Don't shade the young plants, let them take the full sun from the start. If moss, sacks or straw are used to save moisture, be sure to remove them as soon as the plants appear.

In field planting be sure that there is sufficient moisture to sprout the seed and take care of the young plants for a seasonable time. Don't fail to roll the ridge after covering, with a light roller.

SOWING SPINACH

Few people realize that spinach seed can be planted during the last of February or first part of March. The ground should be prepared the fall before by plowing and harrowing. At the time mentioned the spinach seed is broadcasted over the ground using about 20 pounds of the Thick Leaf variety to the acre. If the soil happens to be workable at that time it may be lightly harrowed. In any event a light, even coating of rotted stable manure should be spread over the ground to cover the seed.

Planted in this manner the seeds will germinate and grow a little every sunny day and by the usual time for planting the spring spinach these plants will be well started. The crop will be ready for cutting a week or 10 days earlier than it would be otherwise.

CHECKING POTATOES

Where a plot for potatoes is accustomed to being foul with weeds, it is advisable to make some arrangements by which one can cultivate the rows cross-wise. This not only affords ample opportunity for disposing of practically all the weeds among the potatoes without doing any hoeing, but the thorough stirring of the soil on all sides of the vines will promote more vigorous growth and development of the crop.

One plan by which one can check the potatoes, is that of laying off the rows in the usual way, with an ordinary stirring-plow; then taking the cultivator and fastening the shovels so they will be just as far apart as a row is wide. With this the rows then are laid off cross-wise, and the potatoes dropped at the intersection of the two marks; that is, where they cross each other. However, this requires considerable time, and the cross-cultivation is disagreeable and laborious.

A better method—one that is easier carried out, requires less time, and will prove more satisfactory in every way—is that of laying off the potato-rows in the ordinary manner, with the stirring-plow. A long, light wire or string then is stretched cross-wise of the rows, and in dropping the seed, one merely walks cross-wise, planting the potatoes at the points where the wire or string crosses the rows. Of course, there will be considerable time lost in going back to set the gauge (string or wire) over for the succeeding row to be dropped, unless two work together.

FARM BRIEFS

In feeding it is a good idea to keep the hens slightly hungry during the day and never fully satisfy their appetites until just before they go to roost at night.

Hens will drink ice-water if compelled to, but never sufficient to induce the best egg-yield.

The smaller breeds of fowls, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Anconas, etc., can often be profitably kept for three years. The larger breeds should not be kept longer than two seasons, unless they are especially valuable as breeders.

Onions should not be fed to laying hens in large quantities, as they will flavor the eggs.

In placing perches have them at least fifteen inches apart and allow at least ten inches of perch room for each hen.

The single-pitch roof is the easiest to build and the best for poultry-houses. The single-pitch roof gives the highest front for the entrance of the sun's rays and throws all the rainwater one way.

A drink of warm water and a full feed of sizzling-hot parched corn just before roosting time will put the hens in shape to defy the cold weather.

A lousy pig is a sure sign of a poor farmer. Once thoroughly infested the only way to get rid of the vermin is to thoroughly disinfect the animal.

Dairy cattle will maintain their flow of milk when fed silage with an allowance of clover or alfalfa hay. Cows producing 20 or more pounds of milk will pay a splendid dividend on any grain that is fed.

Wheat bran is richer in protein than middlings, shorts or flour, and in purchasing, it will pay the poultryman to see that he gets the dry, flaky bran, not a mixture of wheat bran, corn bran, middlings, shorts and low-grade flour.

Cannas are treated in much the same way as dalias, but they require somewhat warmer places.

Special brushes for washing the separator generally accompany the machine. If they are becoming worn, replace them at once.

There is no place where blood will tell more clearly than in the dairy herd.

Where hay is high priced it does not pay to buy it to feed any but high-grade dairy cows. The farmer whose herd is bigger than his hay crop can seldom afford to keep any low-grade animals.

Breeding ewes may be successfully wintered on alfalfa of good quality, even without grain, up to the lambing season.

Keep only as many cows as can be properly handled.

Although salt will sometimes kill fowls and chicks if placed where they can get at it, a little salt in the mash is an advantage.

In picking up fodder, take it by the butts of the stalks. It thus is not only easier to handle, but prevents the waste usually incurred in grabbing the fodder by the easily-broken tops.

A good road between every farm and market is a reasonable and worthwhile proposition.

A good hen is expected to lay in a year about five times her weight in eggs. This means a reproductive process on the average, at least every third day during the year, or perhaps, in rare instances, every other day.

If you expect your horses to look good and at the same time keep healthy, you will have to give them a good grooming every day.

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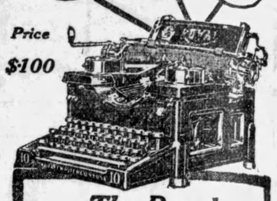

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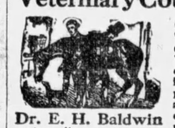

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ASKS PARLIAMENT FOR A $2,100,000,000 WAR FUND

Asquith Moves Largest Credit in England's History.

London, Feb. 21.—Premier Asquith in the house of commons this afternoon moved a vote of credit for $2,100,000,000 with which to carry on the war. The credit is in two parts, the main sum being $1,500,000,000 and the residue, $600,000,000 a supplementary credit.

This is the biggest vote of credit ever moved in the history of the house of commons.

The money thus secured will run government until about the end of May.

It is estimated that the war is now costing England more than $750,000,000 a month with no prospect of a reduction in sight.

The first step in the government's campaign for economy has been to close many of the public museums which have hitherto been supported by the national treasury.

The suggestion has also been made that exchequer bonds which have been issued in small amounts, be used as currency in place of money.

JAPS SEEK NAVY BASE NEAR CANAL

Negotiations Reveal Attempt to Buy Coiba Island From Panama.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Information was forthcoming from an authoritative source that Japan has renewed her attempts to obtain a footing on the western hemisphere.

At the present moment, it was stated on high authority, Japan is negotiating with Colombia for the purchase of a site on her coast.

These negotiations are of comparatively recent origin, it is said, and follow the failure of Japan to close a similar bargain with the Republic of Panama.

Ambassador to Spain Intermediary.

Japan approached Panama, according to the International News Service informant, through her ambassador to Spain, who broached the subject last summer to the Panamanian minister at Madrid, Antonio Burgos. The negotiations, begun verbally, finished with a four-page document, written in French, setting forth the terms on which Japan would make the purchase.

Immediately Mr. Burgos got possession of this document he left Spain and came directly to Washington, where he presented himself at the state department and laid before Secretary of State Bryan all of the evidence, verbal and written, showing Japan's intentions.

The document itself, which is said to bear the signature of the Japanese ambassador at Madrid, is now filed away in the archives of the state department.

Island of Coiba Proposed Base.

The island named in the document is Coiba, situated in the Pacific at a distance of more than 200 miles from the coast of Panama.

Included in the offer made to Panama for the island, it is understood, was a guarantee by Japan, that she would protect Panama's independence.

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CHARGES PANAMA BLEEDS AMERICA

Goethals' Surpressed Report Tells of $17,000,000 Grab on Claims.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The suppressed report of Major General Goethals, dealing with the Panama land frauds whereby the United States will pay $18,000,000 for land worth $1,000,000, today was placed in the possession of the house canals committee.

In the bald language of a soldier who resented his government being "robbed," Gen. Goethals set forth that "most summary representations" to the Panama republic would be justified by the robbery of the "United States." He flatly charged "palpable perjury" and "scandal" have marked the land awards of the joint land commission.

Surpressed by Cabinet.

This report, covering the last fiscal year, was "surpressed" for international reasons as the result of an agreement between the state and war departments.

Gen. Goethals told the committee he had outlined all of the land deals on the isthmus in his report when he submitted it last summer, but after the report reached the war department, all of this matter had been "expunged." He explained at the previous hearing, when he told of the suppression, that he was before the committee to discuss the land commission and that his "conscience was clear" in the matter of making the information public.

Manuscript Shows Censor's Work.

He has now submitted the report in manuscript form, and it clearly shows the markings of the censor. Each page is carefully marked out in pencil, and on each page, a memorandum shows referring to "five-B-21, Sept. 28, 1915," evidently the department file giving the reasons for the suppression of the report.

The report attacked the Panama joint land commission in no uncertain terms. The commission has charge of the settling of all land claims against this government in the canal zone and General Goethals a week ago told the committee its awards were $16,000,000 or $17,000,000 over the true value of the land. He said the commission bitterly opposed the administration officials of the government in the canal zone.

Makes Perjury Charges.

Charges of oppression, "threats and frauds," the suppressed report says, were made against the government's agents and the land inspectors, by claimants and their attorneys, and were supported by the testimony of the former, who have combined against the government to extort money from it. The atmosphere here (in Panama,) is quite unfriendly to the United States, the evident intention to get all that is possible by any means that can be employed, and in many cases, the most palpable perjury is committed by the claimants and their witnesses.

"The important issue involved is something more than money. It affects the good name of our government and its agents."

The report set forth a letter written by the Panama commissioners to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Panama last June, charging that the administrative officials of the United States on the Isthmus undervalued land. The American members of the commission objected to this letter, the report said.

Summary Protest Justified.

"On account of this action on the part of the Panama commissioners," said the report, "our government would be justified in making to the Panama government the most summary representations with respect to them."

The Panama commissioners insisted that the commission itself should inspect all land for which compensation was claimed.

"The Panama members of the commission," continued the report, "are not actuated with sincerity. Personal inspection of all property would greatly prolong the sittings of the commission and consequently increase the remuneration of the members. It is much more probable that this, rather than zeal for the protection of claimants is their impelling motive."

The report set forth in detail extravagant awards made to claimants, and gave a list of fifteen claimants in one village who were paid $15,270 on land valued by the administrative officials at $795.62. According to the report, lawyers representing land claimants collected 50 per cent of the money awarded their clients on land claims.

LICENSE CLAUSE TAKES STING FROM TRADE BAN

Chief Effect of Order Gives Control of Free Tonnage.

London, Feb. 17.—In the opinion of American importers here, the royal proclamation of yesterday forbidding importation, after March 1, of certain commodities, including tobacco, furniture woods, wall paper and wood pulp, would prove disastrous to American traders were it not for the saving clause which permits the bringing in of these articles under licenses from the board of trade.

American importers do a large business in these commodities.

Owing to the provision for trading under licenses, it is believed the chief effect of the order will be to give the British government greater control over free tonnage. A British ship in an American port which is ready for loading and is wanted at a home port will have no difficulty in obtaining a license to load any available cargo of commodities on the prohibited list. Control of free tonnage and better regulation of the trade in what are considered luxuries in war time are the ends sought by the government. It is believed here the prohibitory measure, coupled with the licensing plan, would prove more effective than any form of arbitrary control by the government of the mercantile marine.

American magazines will be greatly affected by the order which prohibits their import except to individual subscribers. Heavy shipments of these magazines have been made in bulk for distribution on newsstands.

THE NATURE FARMER.

The modern farmer is concerned with large acres. He treats his soil well and he has a system—a scientific side to his farming as well as a business side. The man who does things and *knows why* he does them is the one who reaches the top. Most farmers know that the reason that clover and all the relations of the clover family are great restorers of fertility is because they are nitrogen gatherers. They enrich the land because down at the roots of these plants are multitudes of little nodules and in these nodules are millions of small organisms gathering in nitrogen from the air and storing it in such a way that the plant will give it up to the soil, where some other crop like corn or wheat can find and use it.

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ALSACE-LORRAINE DIET LOYAL TO GERMANY

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The Diet of Alsace-Lorraine has adopted resolutions to Alsatians fighting on the west and east fronts. The resolutions protest against French declarations that the amalgamation of Alsace-Lorraine is the main object of France. They add that Alsace-Lorraine has become a member of the German business community and can only live uninjured

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

has hardly given me a dozen civil words since she arrived. It's my gray hairs, likely, and then, besides, she's met my wife. Said she anything about herself?"

"Only her name—Rene D'Auvray."

"Huh! that does not sound much like the one she gave me, tho' by my soul, I've forgotten it, 'twas just as Frenchified, and I never dared to speak it aloud. How came she to tell you?"

"That's the odd part of it, sir. She knew me, called me 'Monsieur Hayward,' and insisted I would remember her when she named herself. Then she did, but it was no name I ever heard before, nor have I ever seen the face; I'd swear to that."

"And she is not the sort to be forgotten easily. If they raise such flowers in the Illinois country, I would like service there."

"She is from the Illinois then?" I interrupted eagerly.

"So I judge, although it is little though the witch has told me in the three days she's been here. That was the story of the boatmen with whom she voyaged on the river, although they picked her up at the Shawnee towns. Is there a French village of Kaskaskia?"

"Ay, where Clark fought in '78; on the big river."

"That will be the place. The tale is, as repeated by the soldiers who talked with the boatmen, that she seeks her father, who left this Kaskaskia a year since with Vigo, on a journey up the Ohio. She stops at each settlement to inquire, and the girl has money—French and English gold in plenty. Yet, if this be the truth, there is small hunting done. Once only was she at the village for an hour; nor has she spoken yet of departure. She puzzles me with her pert speech, and French talk, for she pretends little understanding of English. But that my wife likes her I should have sent the hussy on her way before now."

"But she spoke English to me," I admitted. "Her accent was foreign, yet she used the tongue."

"No doubt," dryly, "her pretense at not comprehending is all play. I thought as much. But for what purpose I cannot conceive. I am decided the minx shall go up the river, or down, as she may select, by the first boat that lands here. I cannot help liking the lass, with her laughter, and dainty airs, but she's up to some mischief, I'll warrant, and St. Clair would send her packing if he was here."

"But, General," I asked, still lingering, "how came she to know my name?"

"Perhaps you spoke it first in her hearing."

"Not I, sir; we spoke of other matters."

"Then there is but one answer—the witch overheard our conversation. I spoke loud, not knowing she was in the room, and her quick ears caught the sound. 'Tis like her to make instant use of what she learned to thus arouse your interest. She is full of sly tricks. No doubt that will be the explanation, and no mystery to it—only the device of a clever woman."

This seemed natural enough, although I confess, the explanation failed fully to satisfy. Yet my reason told me it was probably the truth, even while memory gave picture to her uplifted face, and appealing eyes. It was difficult to conceive of her in the character depicted by Harmar. I had felt the earnestness of her pleading, and then, bewitched by her girlish manner, I saw her through the eyes of youth, unwilling to confess that I was deceived, or had misinterpreted her character. However, there remained nothing more to say, nor to ask. I could enter upon no defense, no explanation; I had no knowledge of her purpose, of why she was at the fort, or why she had pretended recognition of me—only, in spite of all evidence, I believed in her, retained faith that her real object was a worthy one.

Harmar sat motionless, pondering over the map, indifferent to my presence, his thought concentrated on his responsibilities, our conversation already forgotten.

"That is all then, sir?"

He glanced up, surprised, and recalled by the sound of my voice.

"Until just before dusk—yes, Mr. Hayward; the quartermaster will arrange all details."

I passed out into the sunshine of the afternoon, and crossed the deserted parade to my quarters. In spite of the seriousness of this adventure upon which I was entering my thought lingered with the French girl. Not only her beauty and vivacity—so different from all others I had known—but also the strangeness of her presence, appealed to me strongly. Who could she be? Why was she there? What caused her reticence of speech? She might, indeed, be from the distant Illinois country, for there was that in her dress which spoke of wild life, of frontier training; yet to offset this her language was pure, with accent of education apparent in every syllable. How softly musical her voice was; how clear her laughter; how enchantingly the dimples appeared in either cheek, and with what eloquence the dark eyes conveyed their message. "Rene D'Auvray," the name repeated on my lips, lingered, and was whispered again. I wondered if it really was her name, yet cast the doubt aside indignantly. Somehow it seemed to belong to her, to typify personality, to revive memory. "Rene D'Auvray"—would I ever see her again? Would God be good? I glanced back at the high window; the sun glared on it, reflecting the rays into my dazzled eyes. My heart sank. I must depart at dusk, and long ere I could hope to return, she would have disappeared into the unknown wilderness. Harmar would know nothing more than he did now; there would remain no trail I could hope to follow; I would never see her again.

For an instant I hesitated, rebelling at the duty which took me away; half inclined to ask the assignment of another. Then pride, the soldier spirit, reasserted itself, and I strode forward to my quarters, forcing the thought of her out of my mind, angry at my momentary weakness. What was such as she to me? A mere waif of the woods, winning passage by virtue of a pretty face, and sprightly tongue. Here today and gone tomorrow, a forest foundling, unworthy the memory of an honest man. I would do my work, and forget, and swore between my teeth at the resolve.

All this was years ago, long years, and yet I recall still how I occupied those hours with preparation, striving manfully to banish her from mind by ceaseless labor. Little by little I grasped the seriousness of this mission on which I was embarked. In a measure I was frontier born and bred and had ranged the woods since I became strong enough to bear a gun. There were few secrets of the wilderness I did not know, yet now for the first time I was to penetrate those dark northern forests, through untracked leagues, and front the red savages at their council fire with a message of defiance. The full extent of peril involved occurred to me suddenly, almost with a shock—the raiding parties of young warriors, scouring the woods, unrestrained in their savagery, the uncertainty of our reception by the Wyandots, the possibility that Hamilton might not be there to protect from violence, the haunting doubt whether our mission would save us from torture and death at the hands of those red demons bent madly on war! It was no pleasant picture painted on the canvas of imagination, and the perspiration beaded my temples, as frontier tales of Indian atrocity flashed to memory. But mine was then the spirit of youth, of daring; I had volunteered for this duty, and, under God, would not fail.

I recall changing my clothes, putting on my rough hunting suit, and packing my uniform in a bag. I remember studying a French map, hung on the walls of the barracks, giving rude outline of the country to be traversed, and copying, as best I could, the watercourses along the route, and marking off the estimated distances from stream to stream. Then I sought out Brady, finding him alone outside the stockade, lying on the bluff summit, gazing out at the broad river below. As I drew near he looked up at me, good humor in his gray eyes, but making no effort to change his posture.

"Well, my young cockerel," he said carelessly, "they tell me you and I are to be comrades on the long trail."

"Who told you? General Harmar?"

"No less; maybe an hour ago. 'Tis not likely to prove a pleasant task, as I understand the nature of the message. What said the old man to you?"

To Be Continued.

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Berlin, Feb. 18. — "Reports from Stockholm," says the Overseas News agency, "are that there are in Gothenburg 58,000 parcels bound for England which have been retained by the Swedish government as a measure of reprisal against British violation of Swedish mails."

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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7591—Ladies' Dress.

The plain waist closes at the side of the front, the open neck has a chemisette and standing collar and wide rever trimming. The sleeves are full length but may be shortened. The skirt is made with 4 gores and has a reversed box pleat in the back. It closes at the left side of the front and measures 2¾ yards at the hem in medium size.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7608—Ladies' Morning Set.

This set offers a novelty in the morning dress. It has a middy blouse, made on the usual lines, but in one piece, without shoulder seams. The skirt has four gores, with a width of 2⅜ yards at the lower edge, in medium size. The cap is gathered with revers band in front. These sets are made of cotton crepe, of gingham, cambric and other light weight wash goods. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

No. 7619—Ladies' Apron.

This apron is for all practical purposes a dress. It is in bungalow style, made with waist and skirt, the sleeves of raglan type, the front and back of the blouse plain, with bias front closing. The open neck is trimmed with a turnover collar. The sleeves are short edged with a trimming band. The four-gore skirt fits neatly at the top and has a side front closing. There is also a small patch pocket. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7607—Ladies' Skirt.

This design offers a novelty in a four gore model. There is a seam down the centre of front and back and down the lower part of each side, but the upper part of each side is filled in with a sharply pointed gore, which leaves a sloping edge to the fronts. The back gore extends above the belt in a small gathered frill. This may be separate and of a contrasting material. One or two materials may be used for this skirt, the side gussets being frequently of silk.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

No. 7624—Ladies' Skirt.

This handsome skirt has three gores, with closing in the center of the front. It fits neatly at the top and widens at the lower edge to 2¾ yards in the medium size. At the top there is a fancy belt with long side tabs, but this is added to the complete skirt and may be omitted. The idea is good when the belt trimming is made of the waist material, if this be at all substantial, as silk or satin. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches, waist measure.

No. 7621—Misses' Dress.

Girlish and simple this dress has a plain blouse, with center front closing. The neck is open, with collar, and the sleeves are either long or short. The skirt has a yoke of moderate depth and below this the three-gored lower portion is full and gathered. The skirt opens in the center of the front, like the waist. Wash materials and also serge, cotton voile and other novelties are suitable for this style. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 7586—Girls' Dress.

This dainty frock is closed in front and has a pretty collar at the high neck. Cuffs to correspond in shape finish the short sleeves and these are gathered a little at the low shoulder. The skirt has two pieces and is closed at either side. Wash materials or woolens can be used for this frock, with plaid or striped fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7689—Ladies' Kimono.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Challie, cashmere or any of the pretty crepe materials can be used for this kimono. The kimono closes in front and has a yoke at the front and back. Long or short sleeves may be used. Braid is used to trim the kimono.

No. 6450—Ladies' Brassiere.

This brassiere is the genuine bust supporter. It has a flat yoke in front, below which the garment is fitted by double darts at each side of the front. In the back the two sides cross over each other and have tapes at the lower edge which may be tied in front. Such materials as muslin, cambric, satin, etc., are used for this garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

No. 7692—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches, bust measure. One of the very newest and most becoming styles in waists, has for its chief attraction the detail of its designing. In this pattern we see a collar that just heads its way in ambitious lines — a removable shield may protect the low V shaped neck, which [illegible] graceful form, with the

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In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

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The genial warmth of the Comfort against the cheek checks the pain.

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Old people will appreciate the Comfort. It stimulates the sluggish blood and brings relief.

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HEAT OVER A LAMP.
At night the Comfort may be placed over a lamp or stove if there is no hot water handy.

Saves Many a Doctor Bill

The "Comfort" will save the mother a lot of anxiety and more than a few doctor bills. It brings almost instant relief for cramps, colic, and a number of kindred ills. The quick application of the "Comfort" in many instances will render a doctor's visit unnecessary.

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Can't Leak
Can't Rust

SIDE VIEW OF THE COMFORT HOT WATER BOTTLE

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The Comfort Fits Over the stomach lightly and brings instant relief.

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The Comfort fits the small of the back easily. You can lie down on the Comfort.

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The "Comfort" is covered with a soft flannelette bag that moderates the heat and prevents the hot metal from coming in direct contact with the flesh. The aluminum absorbs the heat and stays hot for hours. You can lie on the "Comfort" in perfect ease and security. There's nothing to burst or leak.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1916.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

There are no neutral prophets.

The fellow who rests on his laurels soon becomes known as a has-been.

Thomas Edison is 69. And there is no thought of chloroforming him.

Nobody ever resigns from the United States supreme court. A comfortable bench one might infer.

There are mornings in life when one thinks that rolling over and going to sleep again, after the alarm clock has done its worst, ought to count as a good turn for the day.

Francisco Villa's wives may be the first to surround him.

Hope is nourishing. To try to live on regrets means starvation.

We rather like the statement of the sculptor, that Lincoln was a handsome man. Tradition needs a jar now and then.

Usually, when the job is easy the salary is hard to live on.

Bedridden for 50 years, physical pain and hopelessness did not cross the marvelous soul of Mollie Fancher, If she could keep sweet in all her distress the rest of mankind should be ashamed to whine about little things.

Ministers receive calls and politicians recalls.

Doubtless there are people who would discourage the coming of the millenium, on the ground that it might interfere with business.

"A Brazilian specialist is seeking a serum to cure snakebite." Thus the cause of temperance moves forward.

Give the pessimists their way and they would have the optimists locked up on suspicion of irresponsibility.

A man can get plenty of assistance when he sows to the wind, but when it comes to reaping the whirlwind harvest helpers are scarce.

Tailors can do almost anything except reform bow-legs.

"Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst loves children more than anything else." That ought to give her license to throw another brick some day.

Helen Keller, the notable blind woman, on prohibition: "Kansas smells so good!"

"I have him" is the usual expression worn by a bride when she has her first picture taken with the groom.

Before she proposes a woman should feel strong enough to survive a rejection.

President Wilson is not what might be called a reluctant candidate; he's just a little bit shy about admitting his candidacy.

During Solomon's time, perhaps, many of the best things he said were considered commonplace.

Nothing that is put up in bottles will cure a stricken conscience.

Upon the whole, woman's rights get less sympathy than woman's wrongs.

"A Columbus lecturer says rural architecture should be artistic." This reminds one that an unsightly thing about a farm home is a dinner bell on a pole; yet as a musical instrument it is all right.

The sober second thought of an old soak concerns the source of the next drink.

Much is said about love being blind. Guess it is blind like a bat, which, when blindfolded, can catch a mosquito in the dark.

Little homes are more essential to happiness than big houses.

Astrology, as we understand it, teaches one who is born under a favorable planet to live up to it; and if born under an unfavorable planet, to live it down.

English women are to do farm work. Maybe there are to be no more clinging vines.

It is undesirable to have an enemy of any kind, but to have one who never makes a fool of himself is most discouraging.

Why should we want to see ourselves as others see us? They might be prejudiced.

Some people want sunshine all the time, forgetting that today's clouds make tomorrow's blue sky bluer.

A young woman in Brooklyn, after rejecting four suitors, went up stairs and jumped off the roof. Which was no way to observe leap year.

Alive, Abraham Lincoln was great. Dead, everybody of any consequence admits his greatness.

A statesman is a politician who forgets politics to think of his country.

Justice Hughes says he is out of politics. He seems to regard the supreme bench as a shelf.

Perhaps many a man has been accepted because some girl had an absorbing curiosity to find out what she could make of him.

Much of the talk about perfect husbands has subsided. Probably because one animal of that kind in a generation is an average.

At one time it was easy to kill Villa. The wires must be down.

HALTING DIPLOMACY

It is nine months since the Lusitania was torpedoed with the loss of nearly 1,200 lives including more than 100 Americans. The first Wilson protest to Germany was dispatched six days after the disaster. Exactly a month after the disaster, Secretary Bryan resigned. The note he objected to was made public four days later. Thereafter, at irregular intervals, note pursued note, reply took its leisurely course in the trail of reply.

In all these nine months, no one knew or even could guess that the controversy would be brought to a successful conclusion. We lived and grew indifferent under the threat of a breaking of relations which might have developed into war. Thousands of people forgot there was a Lusitania issue. The whole country would have been surprised and inexpressably shocked if satisfaction had been refused and if, to guard our honor, we should have sent the German ambassador home, withdrawn our ambassador from Berlin and prepared ourselves against such reprisals as Germany might choose to make.

The quibbling over words, the juggling of phrases, the long delays, are the clearest indication in the world that something ought to be done with diplomacy. Two quarreling competitors, two individuals with hate in their hearts, could reach an agreement more swiftly and more satisfactorily to themselves than the most talented diplomatists could settle a difficulty between nations desiring to remain friends.

We've had the "New Nationalism." Lately we were introduced to the "New Americanism." Let's have the "New Diplomacy."

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Probably the reason why we hear more about reforming the army than about bringing the navy up to date is because our army compares so poorly with armies abroad. It is a pindling little institution, not only in the matter of size, but also in regard to arms, organization and training in modern methods of fighting.

But it is the navy which should be given the greatest attention just now. It must be our first line of defense in case we have to deal with an invader. It will receive the brunt of attack and if it fails, it cannot, like the army, re-entrench itself and hold off the enemy until it is resupplied with ammunition and has recruited its forces. Whipped, it is whipped for the war.

When the President said in St. Louis that we should have the greatest navy in the world, he was exercising an orator's license to exaggerate. It isn't likely we shall ever have the biggest navy in the world, the naval needs of the British empire being infinitely greater than ours. But we ought to have a navy that will provide the fullest defense for our shores, that has war vessels which can steam as fast as any others in the world and which can shoot as far and as straight.

If it comes to a choice in congress as to which arm shall be most generously provided for, the land or the sea forces, the navy should draw down the fater appropriations.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION FOR ALL

Military men are virtually all agreed that there should be a system of universal military instruction in this country. They base their arguments solely on the all too plain military needs. Our army is small. There are no reserves. The scheme for the Continental Army has gone to pot and there is not much hope in the proposition for federalizing the National Guard.

If universal military instruction is adopted in the United States within the next few years, it will be because there are far better arguments for it than military requirements. Such instruction would improve the national physique immensely as it certainly has improved that of Germany and France. It would serve as a democratizing force since it would bring all classes together, all sorts and conditions of men—the rich and poor, the homeless youngsters and the over sheltered and coddled, the sons of capital and the children of labor. There is no formal system of instruction in citizenship in America. A mechanism that taught responsibility to the state would be of enormous value. So far, nothing has been suggested which offers to do this so well as military training for all.

The sentiment for the adoption of this plan has not been organized. No one can say how strong it is. It should not be surprising, though, to find that majority of the citizens are prepared to favor a plan, after that of Switzerland and Australia, which requires every boy or young man to undergo such a training.

IT IS THE BIG GUNS THAT WIN

The Seven Seas publishes translations of some letters from Germans who were with Admiral von Spee in the pursuit of Admiral Craddock's fleet in the South Pacific. We have taken the liberty of reprinting parts of these letters, the first from a member of the Nurnberg, the other from the chief engineer of the cruiser Leipzig.

"Last night we have been under fire for the first time, off the heights of Valparaiso. Two English armored cruisers, Good Hope and Monmouth, were sunk. The latter received the last blow from us. The weather was very bad, but that is nothing unusual near Cape Horn. None of our men was wounded, and of the whole squadron only the Gneisenau was hit."

"The machines groaned and heaved. The sea was so rough that every few minutes the screw was dashed out of the water and then parts of the machinery whirled and buzzed in such a manner that I really was alarmed. Every now and then we could hear the dull, different roars of the enemy's guns, but they always fired short of us. We got the news that one of the English ships was burning, and a few minutes after that: 'One of the big English ships has exploded.' Our damage was slight."

In such heavy seas, the gunners of one fleet were, in every liklihood, as good as the gunners of the other. The reason why the Germans did such fearful damage and the English nothing worth mentionnig was because the German ships were equipped in the matter of guns. Later, the avenging English fleet, with more powerful armament, met Von Spee off the Falkland Island and worsted him.

In a naval battle, the fight is to the ships with the biggest guns. The United States does not need the strongest navy in the world, but it should have guns as strong as any guns made. The lesson should be plain to every American.

FEDERALIZING THE NATIONAL GUARD

The trouble with the Garrison Continental Army scheme was that it appealed neither to expert military opinion nor to political expediency. The trouble with the scheme for federalizing the National Guard is that while it has no appeal to military opinion it has an enormous apepal to politics.

The National Guard is essentially a state institution. An arrangement of joint control between the state and federal governments cannot be made without making friction. One or the other must prevail. The task before congress is to create a citizen army which will attract recruits, inspire the spirit of service in the breasts of a large number of young men and attain a position of high dignity with the people.

The mass from which recruits must be drawn is the industrial. That body is suspicious of the National Guard. It nourishes old resentments against it. In times past sections of it have gone so far as to forbid their members to join it and have even demanded its dissolution. The Guard is not to be blamed for this. The fault lies with public servants who used the Guardsmen as deputy sheriffs. There is a strong and altogether admirable spirit of service within the Guard. But, unfortunately, it lacks magnetic qualities. For one young man who joins a thousand are wholly unattracted by it.

Congressmen see no political benefits, at least immediate benefits, in the establishment of a new citizen army. But they do see such benefits in putting the National Guard on the federal payroll.

Until we have some body of men supplementary to the regular army we will have no reserves. Without adequate reserves, the country is undefended. There is no hope of gaining them by federalizing the state militia.

MANY NEW CLUB OFFERS FOR MARCH

Special Notice to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in March.

To those whose subscriptions to the Toledo Weekly Blade expire in March we offer some very notable benefits. Not only is it more profitable than ever for you to renew your own subscription to America's greatest national weekly, but you will gain a great deal too by forming subscription clubs among your friends.

Of course you will want this great paper again for your own profit and your family's good. Never before was the Weekly Blade's circulation as great as it is now. It's readers number a million at least. Merit alone has built this marvelous circulation. Merit is building it bigger and bigger every day. Families that take magazines say the Weekly Blade is the most valuable, informing and entertaining publication that comes into their homes. Many thousands of other families rely on the Weekly Blade alone for their news of all the world's activities and for guidance in affairs of the home, school, church and farm. Certainly, the Weekly Blade is an all-round help. Every interest of man, woman and youth is ministered to in this superbly edited paper.

The spirit of the Weekly Blade is inspirational and instructive. It is patriotic, constructive and refined. It stands for all that is good in American life and against all that is wrong.

Look at the many departments this paper offers you. See how clearly, interestingly, practically everything is expressed. The home, the farmstead, the nursery, the club, church, school—all benefit by it.

The great popularity of The Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of William A. Rogers', Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice, giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore, all subscribers whose time expires during March should receive our proposition by March 1. If not received by March 4, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availling themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore this offer is made to March subscribers only, and 30 days later the April subscribers will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

ARTIFICIAL RUBBER IN GERMANY

One of the most serious effects of the blockade upon Germany was cutting off the importation of rubber. The stocks on hand at the beginning of the war were soon exhausted and though some of the material was received through neutral neighbors and a large amount fell into German hands through the fall of Antwerp, Germany has experienced a rubber famine.

Substitutes were experimented with. To make it go farther, the pure rubber was mixed with wood pulp. Old rubber was saved and "regenerated." Yet these expedients failed to meet the situation. It became possible for people to say that if the war went on long enough Germany might be defeated for the mere want of this article.

According to Dr. R. J. Oberforhren, who writes to the New York Journal of Commerce, Germany has triumphed over its needs. "An improved method of making artificial rubber was successfully put into operation," he says, "and tires of 'synthetic' rubber are now actually being made by several large factories, of which I mention the Mittedeutsche Cummiwarenfabrik Louis A. G. in Frankfort. This new invention is expected to make Germany independent of the natural product forever."

If this is true, it is not Germany alone which will be independent of the natural product, but the whole world as well. One of the three or four fundamental things upon which this mechanical age is builded is rubber. The number of uses to which it is put is almost incalculable. For years, it has been rising in price. There is no hope for cheap rubber again unless it can be made artificially. For demand has been increasing far faster than new sources of rubber could be developed.

A WAR MADE BY MUDDLERS

What brought about the war? You have your choice of any number of explanations and theories from that assassination in the Balkans to the ruthlessness of war lords, from the interesting hypothesis of biological necessity to the plausible idea of trade rivalries. But we are inclined to believe that H. G. Wells has the true answer. It was muddling that did it, he thinks, just plain, everyday stupidity and blind greed for trivial advantages. Unless muddling is cured, it is Well's opinion, there will be more of this slaughter, and worse. He causes the spirit of war to speak:

"Go on in the old way, stick to your rights, stick to your claims, each one of you, make no concessions and no sacrifices, obstruct, waste and squabble, and presently I will come again and take all that fresh harvest of life—all those millions that are now sweet children and dear little boys and youths—and I will squeeze it into red jam between my hands, and mix it with the mud of the trenches and feast on it before your eyes, even more damnably than I have done with your grown up sons and young men. I have taken most of your superfluities already; next time I will take your barest necessities."

Should the old forces prevail that harbored jealousy and encouraged trickery and deception and spying, that had a passion for intrigue, the world will certainly experience another such struggle as this. America hopes for a real regeneration, but wisely it does not interpret its hopes as realities. It is about to arm itself by way of taking out insurance against the survival of the old order.

TO SMOTHER FREE SUGAR

It was against their own better judgment that the framers of the Underwood tariff incorporated a provision for free sugar. They acted upon orders from the White House.

Last week, a bill calling for the cancellation of the free sugar clause was favorably reported to the House. Sugar duties annually bring more than fifty millions of revenue, and the government needs money now as it has not needed it for several years. Louisiana has never taken the free sugar law philosophically, and the votes of Louisiana are not to be ignored if Democracy hopes to win again next fall. Nor can the sugar beet districts be reconciled to the administration so long as the administration is hostile to their interests.

All the factors are favorable to the passage of the bill. What the deficit might not do to cause a change of heart at Washington, though its influence must be tremendous, the looming election could accomplish.

THOSE WAR ORDERS

Perhaps those foreign agents were not as simple as they were advertised. At least some of them have been able to make war contracts without making American manufacturers feel as if they were taking money from babes.

A corporation with a number of plants scattered about the country took a great number of war orders last year. Its stock became one of the favorite "war babies" and it is still quoted at a price far above the prices of antebellum days.

This corporation has a competitor which hasn't taken a war contract, hasn't asked for one and has made a point of proclaiming that it has no intention of doing so. The net earnings of the munitions making company were under 6 per cent last year. Its rival earned 12 per cent.

The English people have admitted they were a nation of shopkeepers. The French have no little fame as skillful traders. Russians have usually been able to take care of themselves in business deals. When the true story of the war contracts comes out it may be found that the art of buying, an acknowledged possession of these peoples, did not perish when they went to war.

Sunday School

PUTTING EFFICIENCY INTO THE CHURCH

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 27 Is "The Seven Helpers."—Acts ch. 6.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

When Men and Religion "experts" flew about the land with their slogan of "efficiency" they were hailed as a new force and as bearers of a new message. As a matter of fact, they really only illustrated the truth that Christians have to get back to the New Testament to be "up to date," for a better programme of efficiency than theirs was laid down for itself by the early church in Jerusalem, as succinctly told in the seven verses from the Sixth Chapter of the Acts which constitute this Sunday school lesson.

"Now, in these days, when the number of disciples was multiplying, there arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. And the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, It is not fit that we should forsake the word of God and serve tables. Look ye out therefore, brethren, from among you seven men of good report, full of the Spirit and of wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But we will continue steadfastly in prayer, and in the ministry of the word. And the saying pleased the whole multitude, and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith, and of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, and Prochoms, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicholas, a proselyte of Antioch, whom they set before the apostles, and when they had prayed, they laid their hands upon them.

"And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem exceedingly, and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.

Unrest and Life.

Some timorous souls are disturbed by the discontent evident in the Apostolic church. Wherever there is life there is movement and unrest. All progress is a series of adjustments. The one place of perfect placidity is the graveyard, and often the city's advance causes that to be dug up and built over. A big hint is hidden, not very deeply, in this New Testament episode, to the effect that the form and usage of the Christian Church is not a fixed and rigid thing, to which all generations should conform, but an adaptation to the changing needs and conditions of every century. I pity the pastor of a local congregation who is dominated by a few "conservative" members who want things done in the good old way.

The message and mission of the church are eternally unchanged; but her methods may vary from year to year.

Some one has said that the two angels of progress are the angel of birth and the angel of death; both bring changes. In this instance it was growth that caused the church to modify her methods. That growth, as Dr. Torrey points out, was not by addition, but by multiplication. Such an accession of new life made changes inevitable.

An old-new evil seems to have developed early in the Jerusalem church; too few men had too much responsibility. The whole load was on the shoulders of the apostles. They were the busiest men in the city. No man can do efficiently as many kinds of wrok as were required of them. I talked with a layman recently who had been, until his day of self-emancipation, a member of twenty-eight boards, committees and societies. Obviously, no one man could do effective work in so many different capacities. Even the apostles, trained in the presence of Christ Himself, were not equal to the burdens laid on them by the rapidly growing church.

One Man, One Job.

"We must save ourselves for our highest work," said the apostles. That is a good life rule for everybody. We must confess that even the apostles were not a success at work for which they were not suited. "To every man his work," is a scripture that needs often to be preached upon.

If the churches today would adopt the motto, "One man, one job" there would be a swift increase in efficiency. The notion that a certain few "leading men" must hold most of the offices in a congregation is a grave mistake. It cuts in several directions. The busy good men do not put their whole powers into any one task, so that the work suffers. Others, who might do the work, are kept therefrom, to the loss of themselves and the church. That is a wise fashion which is growing in many churches of adopting the rotary system of office-bearing, with a compulsory year of retirement between terms. The plan promotes efficiency as well as democracy. Our dearth of Christian leaders is partly due to the unwise concentration of offices in a few men.

A golden word, fit to be embossed and kept on his desk by every minister of the gospel, was spoken by the apostles when they declared "It is not fit that we should leave the word of God and serve tables." Let all the congregation cry "Amen!" Back to your books and to your prayer-closet, brother pastor. The church of today is suffering from intellectual and spiritual barrenness in the pulpits. We have raised up a breed of ministerial committeemen and managers and errand boys and social ornaments and after dinner speakers. All the while the people are groaning for more of power in the sermon and prayer and family visitation. A famous Englishman once told a committee of parishioners: "Here are my feet and here is my head; choose which end of me you will have." They chose pulpit power, and got a fair share of pastoral work besides. This present Sunday School Lesson is one that should be studied in every theological seminary and preachers' meeting in the land; for its principal point is "Shoemaker, stick to your last; and preacher, put your first work first."

Spiritual Conservation.

When a bit of business was to be done efficiently in the Apostolic Church they did not seek out the men who had the highest rating in the Jerusalem Bradstreet, or who ran biggest businesses in the city. The modern notion that only commercial efficiency is needed on the board of trustees had not arisen to plague those early saints. For the somewhat temporal work of the deacons, the apostles said, "Look ye out therefore, brethren, from among you seven men of good report, full of the Spirit and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business."

Spiritual power for somewhat secular service; that is the idea. The trustees and deacons and ushers and sexton all need to be men of spiritual force. I was stirred to see a fine tablet on the wall of a leading Houston, Texas, church commemoratiag the long and faithful and Christian service of a sexton. In the fashionable Church of the Covenant, Washington, the sexton is a member of the diaconate. Indeed, it takes more grace to run the secular affairs of some churches than to preach the sermon.

A crown worn forever by the laity is that it was a layman, one of these seven deacons, of the Jerusalem church, who was the first Christian martyr. Any work done for God is sacred. Ministry to tables is not less holy than ministry of the word, if it be one's duty. Dr. Washington Gladden finely says,

"O Master, let me walk with Thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me Thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

"Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the homeward way.

"Teach me Thy patience; still with Thee,
In closer, dearer company,
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.

"In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way;
In peace that only Thou canst give,
With Thee, O Master, let me live."

The Deason's and the Revival.

What gentlemen those early Christians were. In this true democracy, those in official position were quickly responsive to the wishes of the brotherhood. When a faint murmuring arose—not a modern church quarrel, thank God!—that the Grecian Christians were not as well looked after as the Jews—a natural condition, owing to their being strangers—the apostles quickly took action. They did not hesitate to assume all the blame themselves and to recognize that an injustice had unwittingly been done.

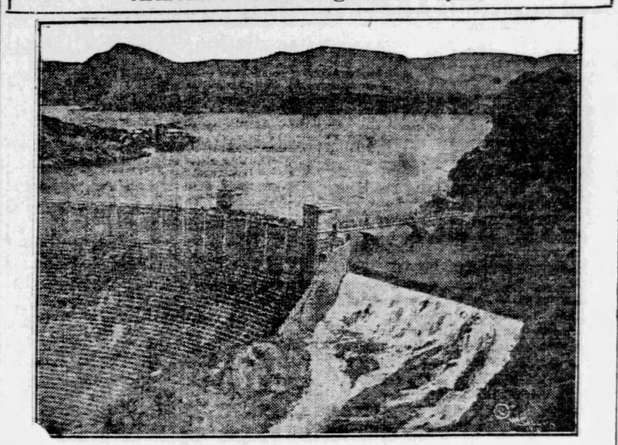
More than that. The fine spirit of the church appears in the fact that all the seven deacons elected had Grecian names. This was "in honor preferring one another." The generous implication was: We shall make sure that our sisters from afar are cared for by appointing men who know them, and we have all confidence that the welfare of our Jewish Christians may be committed to the hands of the seven. We Jews are a majority, it is true, but these Grecian Christians are our brethren, and in Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek."

Immediately after the record of this business meeting, and the putting of the laymen to work, we read, "And the word of God increased and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem exceedingly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith."

The revival that followed was a great one, reaching even to the temple and winning many of the priests. The connection between the way a church is operated and its spiritual gains is closer than we may think. What do you say to a revival by way of the board of trustees and the deacons? That would be according to the New Testament pattern.

TAMING A RIVER FOR USE

New Motor Highway Over the Apache Trail Discloses Arizona's Vast Irrigation Project.



ROOSEVELT DAM, ON THE APACHE TRAIL, ARIZONA. THE IMPOUNDING WATERS WILL IRRIGATE A QUARTER OF A MILLION ACRES.

Thousands of travelers to California this season are likely to learn for the first time of the splendi motor highway which has been built at a cost of $350,000 through Arizona's National Reserve. This highway opens up the former impenetrable fastness of the Apaches and is known as the Apache Trail. The trail extends from Globe, Arizona, to Phoenix, Arizona, a distance of 120 miles. It discloses the Government-built Roosevelt Dam, which holds back the largest artificial lake in the world. For nearly five years two thousand men were employed in achieving this great engineering feat, and as a result nearly a quarter of a million acres are to be irrigated. This miracle of water has transformed the arid basin lying westward from Salt River and Tonto Creek into one of the most productive regions of the Great Southwest.

Six years ago one could hardly have picked a wilder and more inaccessible region than this Apache land. In fact, thirty years ago this journey would have been quite as much as one's life was worth. For over the trail that leads through Salt River Valley renegade Indians swept down upon luckless pioneers until the capture of Geronimo in '86 put and end to the murderous warfare.

A regular line of seven-passenger touring cars has now been established over the Trail, and the trip can be made with comfort in a single day, although many will undoubtedly prefer to break the journey with an overnight stop at Roosevelt Dam, where a comfortable lodge may be made headquarters for fishing trips as well as excursions to the Ancient Cliff Dwellings.

These homes of prehistoric times are built in the crown of sheer and rocky cliffs, and many of them are in a sufficient state of preservation to render the trip of fascinating interest. The ceilings are about four feet high while the doors are but two feet high and eighteen inches wide, silent testimony to the diminutive size of the little brown bodies that once strove so earnestly to build them.

But these prehistoric builders would gaze in astonishment could they see what modern man has erected not far from their ancient homes. The great Roosevelt Dam is 280 feet high with a crest of 1,125 feet and the ultimate capacity of the power plant which it operates will be 9,380 horse-power.

Leaving the Dam for the second chapter of the trip, the traveler motors through gulch and canyon and over high plateaux to Phoenix, a distance of 80 miles. This part of the journey is a thrilling reminder of the days when the Trail resounded with the thundering hoofs of Indian ponies as the Apaches swept across buttes and mesas in many a bloody conflict. At the foot of Fish Creek Canyon is a cave full of bones—all that remains of a renegade band tha refused to surrender to United States soldiers. Further on comes Hell's Canyon, a bottomless abyss; then dizzy "Whirlpool Rock" and "Superstition Mountain" until finally the cactus gives way to fertile orchards and the Trail ends in the palm-shaded plaza of Phoenix.

To reach the "Apache Trail," the westbound traveler leaves the main line of the Southern Pacific at Bowie, Arizona, where the stop-over is arranged to include the rail and motor side trip. A short run from Bowie to Globe, Arizona, over the Arizona Eastern Railway takes him to the eastern terminus of the Trail where comfortable seven-passenger touring cars are entered for the trip to Phoenix. Eastbound the route is reversed, the main line of the Southern Pacific being left at Maricopa for a short trip over the Arizona Eastern to Phoenix, where the automobile is taken for the run to Globe.

Gibraltar of the Baltic

Washington, Feb. 18.—"After more than 18 months of naval warfare upon the Baltic sea between the fleets of Germany and Russia, the first successful shot has yet to be fired against the mighty fortress of Sveaborg, which guards the neck of the Gulf of Finland, and the water approaches to the Russian capital," begins a primer on war geography just issued by the National Geographic Society at Washington.

"Sveaborg, best known as the 'Gibraltar of the Baltic,' powerfully secures its holders' control to all the wide basin of the Gulf of Finland, thus giving them a most important base for disputing the control of the northern inland sea. It was the acquisition of this stronghold that constituted the strongest impelling force in Muscovite politics toward the conquest of Finland from the Swedes.

"Across the neck of the gulf from Sveaborg, lies Reval, the seat of other powerful shore defenses and of important Russian navy yards. These two points block the way from the Baltic against any naval power almost as securely as the Forts Kilid Bahr and Chanak Kalessi blocked the English ships at the Dardanelles. Reval is situated on a sharp bay at the northeastern gulf shore of Estonia. Sveaborg fortress stands just before Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

"There are hundreds of small, thickly wooded islands strewn over the coastal waters around Helsingfors. It is upon a group of seven of such islands, which are larger than their neighbors, that the almost impregnable Sveaborg fortress is built. Moreover, small redoubts and batteries are well concealed in several of the outlying islands, which surround, like a thinly-flung skirmish line, the fortress near the coast.

"Many a vain seaward attack has shattered against Sveaborg's defenses in by-gone days; and, in recent years, Russia has brought the strength of the place up to 20th century requirements. It is said that more than 1,000 guns are mounted here; and several thousand soldiers are quartered in the fortress even in times of peace. During the Crimean war, the allies attacked this point violently and without success. The story goes that English guns alone hurled more than a thousand tons of shot and shell into the fortress, almost without apparent effect. It has fallen only once, and then bribery is credited with victory and not the force of arms. It surrendered to the Russians without an effort at defense, surrendering at the same time that its garrison of six thousand men laid down their arms and turned over their formidable defenses, the whole country of Finland."

Bomb Kills Ten Children

Berlin, Feb. 16.—A large bomb, which was thrown on the aviation field at Cologne by French or English airmen during the first months of the war has now, more than a year after the attack, killed ten children.

The bomb had buried itself in a sand bank without exploding. Recently the bank was undermined by heavy rains and caved in. Children returning from school found the uncovered bomb and started to play with it. A boy threw it at a large post and a terrible explosion followed. When the smoke cleared away ten of the unfortunate children were found torn to pieces, while six others had been badly wounded.

ICELAND CLIMATE

An Icelander, visiting in Utah, recently stated that probably a third of his countrymen had come to this country, most of them settling in the state of Washington; and ended with the startling statement that "they seek a milder climate, more like Iceland—the east and central states are too cold for them."

VARIETIES

Middle names were once regarded as illegal in England.

Giraffes can see behind them without turning their heads.

The average adult inhales about one gallon of air a minute.

Bricks made of peat are being used in small buildings in Sweden.

Britain, in 1914, bought 808,710 bushels of beans from Burma.

An oil is obtained from tomato seeds from which soap is made.

The world's deepest well, 7,850 feet, is in one of the German coal fields.

New Zealand's 1916 government revenue is estimated at $56,822,490.

A single nest of the Australian bush turkey has been found to weigh five tons.

Canada last year raised 488,000,000 bushels of oats on 11,885,000 acres of land.

When the water spider wishes to dive he makes use of an apparatus similar to the diving bell.

An electric process for drying lumber in piles of unbarked logs has been perfected in France.

There is an excellent market for saws in Russia, as that great country does not manufacture them.

One man-eating leopard of India was known to have killed more than 20 men before it was dispatched.

The largest butterflies are found in British Guiana, some of which have a wing measurement of 11 inches.

A mammoth oil-driven harvester that is being tried on Australian wheat fields, strips about 60 acres a day.

Detroit is the first American city to adopt electric taxicabs, having 27 in use and 20 more under construction.

Coke, automatically fed under the boiler, is used for fuel in a new England steam-driven tractor of great power.

Parachutes to bring an aeroplane safely to land, after it had met with a mishap in flight are a French invention.

By photography, with a vibrating lens, an English scientist has timed a lightening flash at one-nineteenth of a second.

The man who discovered Pike's peak said that it would never be climbed. Today the utmost point is accessible to automobiles.

Sounds produced by an electric siren, invented in Germany, are hastened on their way by a fan built into the machine.

The area of Lake Superior is 31,200 square miles, Lake Michigan 22,450, Lake Huron 23,800, Lake Erie 9,960, Lake Ontario 7,240.

Denicotined cigars and cigarettes are being made in France and Switzerland that are acceptable to smokers of the best tobacco.

According to the Pennsylvania mining laws a mule must have 700 cubic feet of air a minute, while a miner gets only 200 cubic feet.

The tribe of monkeys on the rock of Gibraltar are carefully protected. They have a chief which is known to the garrison as the major.

There is an unquestionable record of hearing the firing at Pres at a distance of 140 miles, and a somewhat doubtful one of 150 miles.

Under the pressure of necessity, owing to the scarcity because of the war, platinum is being replaced in many electrical appliances.

In Mexico and parts of Colorado there grows a "soap plant' the roots of which, on being placed in water, form suds and are suitable for washing.

A lighthouse, constructed of bamboo, which is in use in Japan, is said to have great power of resisting salt water and does not rot like ordinary wood.

A French officer, who is a prisoner in Germany, has, on two occasions, managed to communicate with his family by attaching a letter to a toy baloon.

The graphite deposits of Bavaria, the only ones in the world outside of Ceylon which yield graphite suitable for making refractory crucibles, are to be developed.

It is estimated that $10,000,000 worth of gold is destroyed annually by a Chinese custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on certain anniversaries.

The wood consumed in this country in the manufacture of paper amounts annually to 4,500,000 cords, and every year the demand for some substitute grows more urgent.

According to a German scientist, a particle of water evaporated from the ocean is condensed and returns in 10 days, but it remains there 3,450 years before being evaporated again.

Freight cars for shipping bananas in winter are heated by half a dozen or so large oil stoves, ranged down the center of the car. The temperature is kept at an average of 55 degrees.

The number of liquor licenses issued in all the five boroughs of Greater New York last year was about 12,000. The state's share, net revenue, was around $5,000,000; the city's, about $5,700,000.

By a Frenchman's invention as a language student hears a word spoken by a phonograph, he also sees it appear on a printed roll in conjunction with its translation in his own tongue.

One of the latest architectural curiosities of New York City is an apartment hotel, 16 stories in height, which has been on a plot of ground 12 feet wide at one end and 50 at the other and 190 feet in length.

Starfish can grow new arms, lobsters new claws and lizards new tails. A new lizard will not indeed spring from a tail, or a new lobster from a discarded claw, but a new starfish will grow from a detached arm.

According to a parliamentary committee that investigated, the production of all of London's electric power in few large stations would save 6,000,000 tons of coal a year and greatly reduce the smoke nuisance.

In order to encourage the sheep industry in Manitoba, the department of agriculture undertook the handling of this season's wool crop on a cooperative basis, which has resulted in a satisfactory market for the farmers.

The blind population of the United States, in 1910, numbered 57,272. Blindness is less common in America than in most other countries. The total number of blind persons in the world is roughly estimated as 2,390,000.

According to the census Pennsylvania, last year, had 7,000 women farmers. In Georgia, during the last three years, the number of women farmers has more than doubled. The majority of women go in for raising hogs, cattle and foodstuffs, leaving cotton planting to the men.

The PEACE PAGE

THE NEW CAR

MARTHA HOLDEN.

George Grantham and his wife, having decided to buy a car, went to the automobile show with a purchaser's zest. The big building, with banners overhanging, bands crashing, and people crowding, was a fascinating place to George and his wife, who live happily on a farm. They are prosperous, have plenty of money to spend and believe in spending it, if they don't come to town just for that purpose. So it was, that the automobile show instituted for them a winter event, for beside the fact of it being an exhibition, they had the pleasant feeling that they could have if theirs a car "as good as anybody's."

"Let's start right in on this side," said George, steering his wife by the arm toward a procession of shining black beauties, decked with ribbon streamers in the colors of the show. The demonstrators, carefully groomed young men, with finger nails as polished as the bodies of the cars, pointed out the good features of engine, clutch and crank shaft.

Mrs. Grantham sat luxuriously on the cushions, while her husband, with the seller's help, mastered the mechanism of the car. She knew "chassis," wheel base measurements, road clearance heights or the relative capacity of various gasoline tanks. It was enough for her to be there under the lights, within sound of the band waltz tunes, watching the people.

George talked so long, and spent much time investigating the one or two makes that he was hesitating between, that Mrs. Grantham finally grew tired. She stepped down from the leather throne she had been occupying for a half hour, and told her husband she was going to "look around a little."

"Don't get lost," he replied, absently, mentally comparing the steering gear of this car with that of its rival. Mrs. Grantham had no idea of getting lost, but she wished to see the show from a woman's viewpoint. That meant that she wished to investigate the electrics, equipped as to the use of princesses, and wonderful as jewel boxes. Mrs. Grantham's acquaintance with cars was limited to the stout roadster or to the touring model, built for endurance. The engine is the first consideration and all the cushions look alike.

Mrs. Grantham paused before a limousine, whose utility had been matched with beauty. The body of the cars was richly blue and of the brilliance of a sapphire. There were blue silk curtains of the same deep shade at the windows. Just as she was wishing it, a gentlemanly demonstrator opened the door and waved her to a seat in the car. Its luxury was overwhelming with velvet carpets beneath her feet, silken curtains encircling her, and encompassed by the softest of leather upholstery, Mrs. Grantham felt like the picture on the back of a magazine.

The salesman noiselessly raised and lowered the windows by turning gold handled regulators, set in padded leather. When he opened the door an electric ceiling light flashed automatically through its cut glass globe. At Mrs. Grantham's right the demonstrator touched a button, a flap in the leather opened, revealing a case with gold toilet bottle, powder box and mirror. The mirror back and bottle tops were of blue enamel of the shade of the satin curtains. In a case in front of her was a tiny gold clock, while the touch of a spring on the opposite side brought out a gold cigaret box, an ash tray and an electric cigar lighter.

For the mistress of the limousine there was a small hammock to hold her shopping parcels, for the man a silk hat rack. A telephone, whose receiver was concealed in the cushions, could be used at will to communicate with the driver. This seemed a silly contrivance to Mrs. Grantham, for the driver's seat was quite near. It would be an unessential on a quiet country road, but in New York, the demonstrator said, it might be very useful, and to this the lady readily agreed.

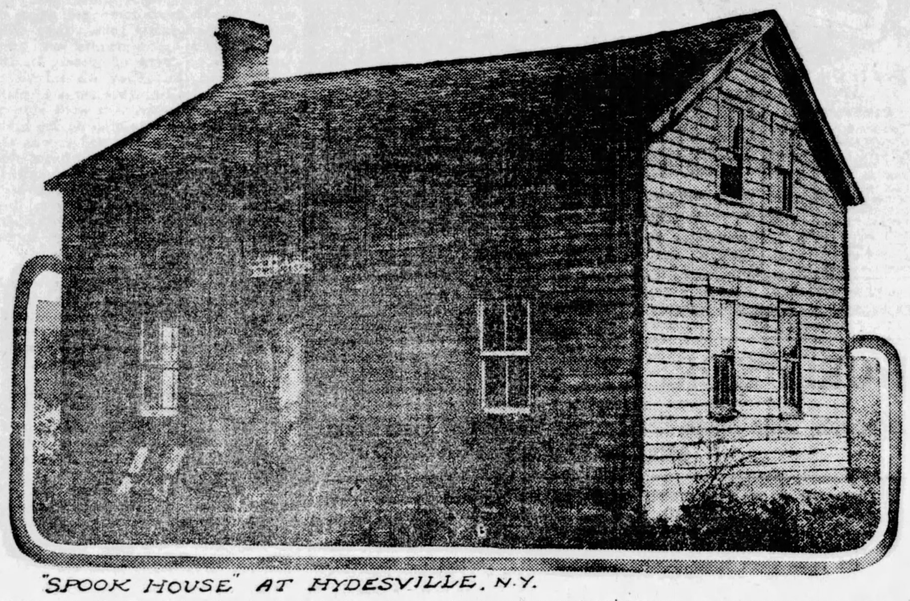
Mrs. Grantham visited several similar cars, absorbing the story of their strength and endurance from each new seller, and drinking in, to her humble heart's content, the beauty of their lines and furnishings. It never occurred to her to wish for such a car. There was no place in her life for it, but she was delighted no less in its existence.

As she continued her walk through the vast building, acquiring an armful of catalogs, stopping to admire the flowers in many of the booths, and turning to look after women gaily clad, she ran into her husband.

"I ordered that ——— five-passenger," he said, with quiet satisfaction. "It's not so much for looks as some, but its got a fine engine, and crackerjack steering gear. Let's go home, what do you say, we'll just make the 10:18."

"I'm ready," affirmed Mrs. Grantham.

SPIRITUALISTS TO REMOVE "SPOOK HOUSE" TO CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS



"SPOOK HOUSE" AT HYDESVILLE, N.Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A. L. Foote, owner of the old house, commonly known as the "spook house" in which Spiritualism originated on March 31, 1848, and located in Hydesville, a small hamlet a mile and one-half north of Newark, Wayne county, has announced the sale of the property to B. F. Bartlett who will remove the historic old birthplace to Lily Dale, Chatauque county, where the Spiritualists of America annually hold their camp meetings. He will present it to the Organization of Spiritualists.

The old structure is well known to spiritualists all over the United States. In December, 1847, John D. Fox and family, who lived in the dwelling, began to hear mysterious rappings. The rappings continued until the end of the following March, when one of the children discovered that the knocks would reply to finger snappings. Questions were asked and the answers were rapped out. When the discovery was noised abroad a belief that intercourse could be obtained with the spirit world became epidemic and numerous "spirit circles" were formed in various parts of the United States. The manifestations thus said to be received were rappings, table turnings, musical sounds, writings, the unseen raising of heavy bodies and the like. The belief spread to several parts of the world, and in 1884 a Spiritualistic Alliance was founded in London. It was incorporated in 1896. The late William T. Stead, famous English editor, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, was one of the incorporators.

And so far conisderably more than half a century the inoffensive looking little house has been the object of much thought and literary work throughout the world. Every year pilgrimages have been made to it by Spiritualists from every clime on earth. The building will be removed in its entirely to Lily Dale in May. It is thought the house can he hauled over the improved road to within a few miles of the Spirilualist Mecca, and that the work will not require more than two months.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

DUTY TO PARENTS

I have often thought of writing to our dear old Blade, but have always put back and read the letters from others. Now I want to tell you of a case I know where, as I see it, there is not any consideration.

I know of a young girl, (she is 23 years old) who has never had a young man caller, nor has she ever attended a party or other social gathering where there were other young people. Everyone likes her and has a good word to speak for her. She is a jolly girl and likes a good time as well as any young person, but her father never allowed her to invite young folks to their home. He always thought of work, work, work.

She respected her father's wish and never tried to cross him, but attempted in every way possible to please him. She works like a slave and yet he doesn't think she does anything and won't allow callers around. Out of respect for him she stays at home and never grumbles, but minds him and works. Many a time have I seen this girl crying as if her heart would break because of loneliness.

I would rebel. There's a limit to all things and this girl is old enough to decide for herself. Were I in her place I would decide to get out of it for I think she would get more pleasure out of life than being under like that. One is only young once and life has enough crosses without being domineered over in that fashion.

I like to hear of one minding their parents, but I think parents should consider their children also. Show them as good a time as they can afford in their home, make home a pleasure to them instead of a house to eat and sleep in, invite their friends in to spend the evening and let them know different people so when they are out from home they won't be so easily led astray. Keep a child to itself and he is ignorant when out in public and will believe almost anything and anyone. They are soon ruined.

I have always had a good home and could always do as I wished, but my parents were strict with me and were particular about my friends. I'm glad of that fact today. I would much rather say that than to say I was allowed to go with anybody and everybody that came along, and I'm sure they always felt I could take care of myself wherever I went. I go quite often to the city alone and never think I can't get along, nor do my parents.

Girls, don't ever marry a man that touches liquor, for as a lover who takes a social glass, as a husband he would come reeling home. And, oh! what a world of trouble you would have.—Old Maid of W. Va.

It is sometimes difficult to define the boundaries between an angel and a doormat. A girl who abides by the wish of her parents never has a regret on that score, when requests are poignant realties. Parents should think of their children's happiness. The duty of one individual to another works both ways.—M. H.

HOW SHALL WE DECORATE?

Our page reminds us very much of the present times. The weather and the roads are quite bad, there is quite a bit of sickness in the neighborhood and consequently there isn't much to attend for we live in the country.

We hear the same conversations, see the same faces day in and day out until we are glad to welcome any one. Of course the home faces and voices are dearer than any other, but one wants a change to relieve the monotony.

So with the Peace Page. Let us have a change. "How shall we decorate?" would be more in order as it is getting near spring. I see there has been a call for a reunion. I am hoping we may hear from B. E. again and I think many more are.

Where is Pidgie? I thought he wrote very interesting letters. Hope he may come to the reunion. —Nimbus, Ohio.

We do want a big Easter reunion. That will be in early April, so get your good letters ready.—M. H.

A TEACHER'S VIEW

The reading of good books has ever been one of my pet hobbies, and not only the reading but the collecting of a good library of books that I enjoy reading over many times. My best knowledge of history and geography I have gained from books of travel and historical novels. I have learned much about the Bible from such books as Ben Hur, The Pillar of Fire, The Yoke and the Emperor.

The books of Gene Stratton Porter are well worthy of a high place in literature, as are also the books of Harold Bell Wright, John Fox, Jr., and Florence Barclay, author of The Rosary.

But there are many older books which I enjoy quite as much, namely those of Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving and Louisa Aloctt.

How many of the readers have read Quo Vadis? I think it is wonderful. In my work as a teacher I find that with but little encouragement boys and girls take eagerly to the reading of good books.

Tommy of Michigan, I enjoyed your word picture. Please call again.—Daisy of the East.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse, and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, one thing I know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse a month. He said all right, but pay me cash and I'll give you your money if the horse isn't all right. Well, I didn't like the horse, but I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have a whistle for my money, so once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted him badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity Washer"—and I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and don't know how it works, because they wouldn't trust the man who owned it. But I'd never know because they wouldn't write me and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So I thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse. I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without hurting or tearing them, in less than half the time any one can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in 6 minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a grown woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, for the rubbing edges of other washing machines do. The "1900 Gravity" just drives soapy water clear through the clothes, like a force pump might, and that's all there is to it.

So I said to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

It doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you don't pay for it out of what it saves you, it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that chance, and I'll wait for my money until the machine earns the balance.

Write me a line today, and let me send you a booklet about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1602 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)

IN Leap Year it takes all a bachelor's preparedness to dodge the sentimental Zeppelins and keep out of matrimony.

A lover is a man who is willing to pose as your slave today in order that he may be your sultan tomorrow.

Most husbands have a charge account with their wives, in which they are credited with a lot more bad things than they ever did and a lot more good ones than they ever dreamed of doing.

Man is the "bad little boy" of the human race, who receives a medal and a sugar plum every time he does anything he OUGHT to do; woman the "good example," who receives a black mark every time she doesn't.

The flower of a man's love is apt to fade like a morning glory the moment the sun of a woman's smile becomes warm and glowing.

"Inspiration:" The thrill which some men get from poetry, some from love, some from religion, and all women get from a looking glass.

Uneasy lies the head that is trying to think up ways of making a living without working for it.

It is a psychological fact that we get just what we are looking for in this world. That's why the egotist gets all the flattery and the modest man gets nothing but self-respect.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Macaroni Soup.

Three ounces macaroni, one tablespoonful butter, two quarts stock, salt and pepper to taste. Throw macaroni and butter into boiling water with pinch of salt, and boil 30 minutes. When it is tender, drain and cut inoto small pieces, drop it into the boiling stock and cook 20 minutes. Serve grated Parmesan cheese with it. It must be boiled quickly or the macaroni will be tough.

Cream of Spinach Soup.

One pint milk, two quarts spinach, three pints cold water, one bay leaf, one teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonfuls butter, three tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls chopped onion, seasoning of celery salt, cayenne popper, some whipped cream. Wash spinach and cook it for 30 minutes in a very little water. Press it through a sieve. Scald the milk with onion, bay leaf; add butter and flour blended together, strain, add seasonings and spinach; cook for five minutes and serve. Garnish with whipped cream.

Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save $2 by Making It at Home.

Cough medicines, as a rule contain a large quantity of plain syrup. A pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50—a clear saving of nearly $2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good.

It takes hold of the usual cough or chest cold at once and conquers it in 24 hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

OUR FAMILY

When I was a schoolboy one of the winter sports was the making of large snowballs. We would start with a small snowball and roll it until it assumed massive proportions. It had to be rolled in all directions in order to make it symmetrical.

Sometimes we would adorn it with head and arms to make it look like a man. In some ways the Peace Page makes me think of a snowball. It is fairly symmetrical, barring a few argumentative bristles, and a slight bulge in the matter of territory here and there. If the N. E. Girl, the writer from High Peak in the Catskills, and a few more will help, we shall soon bring our eastern correspondence to keep the ball rolling and spherical.

Wanda thinks too many of us have hitched our wagon to a star. I hardly think so. This is an age of commercialism. Most of us are so absorbed in material things that we haven't much time for spiritual growth. However, we can't ignore the material. No matter how high we may soar amid the rose-tinted clouds of spiritual ecstacy. We have to return to earth for pancakes and coffee. This is one of the great problems of life. To keep the spiritual and material in proper balance. Equilibrium is the watchword. I shall hitch my wagon to a star, but will be very careful to keep the wheels on the ground.

Wanda has a keen sense of the eternal fitness of things. It is a sad sight to see an intelligent woman, full of music, rhyme and rhythm, yoked for life to a sordid, selfish man, whose soul is never stirred by "concord of sweet sounds," and whose thoughts never rise higher than the cupola on his barn.

I like to think of the Peace Page writers as a family. I feel that I belong to this family. My heart goes out in sympathy to all of you who are in trouble or sorrow; and I rejoice with those who have peaceful, happy homes. I have been teaching a young people's class in Sunday school for many years. I spend more time trying to develop the Christian spirit of love and peace than in arguing about baptism, amusements or Jonah and the whale.

Some people tell of their virtues, but most of them I notice are negative virtues. That is they say they don't do this and they don't do that. Negative virtues are good by way of example, but the question arises: What do you do to make the world brighter and happier. Too many religious verbs are in the passive voice. We want more of the active voice.

Old fashioned visiting seems to be out-of-date, but sometimes I feel as if I would like to drop in at your homes for a quiet chat. I believe I will some day. I will crank my psychological li'l Ford and speed away, although I may come in the flesh. I will want to eat, at best I will try to find out what you have to eat. I shall visit Plain Mary's home first. I think she has good consomme. I like consomme. This is a gentle hint. I shall visit the homes of the old soldiers and all the old timers I can think of. I live near the foot of the Catskill mountains, where the scenery is the finest in the United States.—Old Hayseed, N. Y.

Welcome back to the family. You have given us something to think about and to live up to. Active service for each other. The daily good deed is worth trying.—M. H.

AN IDEAL SPOT

If there ever was a spot or a place in the United States where nature bestows her best and rarest gifts, it is in this region.

The climate is delightful, healthy and exhilirating. Frost doesn't reach us once in three years. The temperature seldom drops below 60, and for the past month it hasn't been lower than normal. Gentle breezes blow unceasingly, fragrant flowers suffuse their sweetest odors. Beautiful live oaks, interspersed by palms and dark green magnolias, outline the horizon beyond the placid waves of a broad lake. Many tiny orange groves, laden with luxurious golden fruit, adorn the streets of the "wonder city," while far to the southwest are groves of more splendid proportions, blended by different hues and colors, red, green and yellow.

Birds of many species abound: Last year I bached in a bungalow out of town. In fact, I do yet. I kept fresh water in a pan, plenty of grain scattered around, and as time passed I had birds of various kinds coming daily to eat and drink from the pool. This gave me an opportunity to study their nature, their diet and plumage.

The fashionable resorts of Florida are well known, but it also has many new and thriving towns. St. Cloud is called the "Wonder City," as it is six years old and has a population of 3,000. It is 70 feet above sea level, on the east shore of Lake Tohopekaliga, one of the large and beautiful lakes in the interior of the southern peninsula.

The stimulating odors from the palms and the pines are wafted by breezes, perpetually diffusing health-restoring elements over this semi-tropical spot. Moonlight Reverie, write again. I am also an admirer of fair Luna.—R. E. Lee, Florida.

HIGHER EDUCATION

I surely believe in a high school education for the masses. No one can get all there is in anything without it. Without a knowledge of botany, how blindly we go among plants, and how knowingly we go among them if we understand the plants as we are taught in high schools.

The same can be said of zoology, philosophy and many other things. Oh, how ignorant we are without the knowledge about these things, and how we show it with our every word almost. And if we are ignorant of good language we certainly proclaim it every time we open our mouths. How it must "grate" on the nerves of the regfined, educated people with whom we talk!

But let me say that I believe the day is not far distant when the people who do not have a high school education will be found not associating with those who have. Society and good-breeding are going to demand a high school education.

Provision has been made in many places that the expenses of any child will be paid in a high school. There is, therefore, no reason why every child should not have a high school education unless the child is indolent or brainless or the parents are too uncultured, ignorant or grasping to send their children where they can get the knowledge they need.—J. P. W., Illinois.

OUR Correspondents

Jersey Blue, a clerk in the bureau of pensions at Washington, D. C., is back again. He is an old veteran, nearly 80 years old, and says that he is the only clerk in the pension office who wears good, comfortable boots. He is one of the flower boat veterans who send a cargo of flowers down the Potomac every year from Washington to the Atlantic ocean as a tribute to the soldiers and sailors who sleep beneath the waters.

M. W. of South Carolina is a genuine booster for the country boy. He says that in the large cities you can see hundreds of boys who do nothing but loaf on the streets. Many of them are gamblers. On the other hand, he claims that you seldom hear of a gambler who was born and reared on the farm. According to his opinion, not less than 95 per cent of all the great men in the world were born and raised in the country.

An old-fashioned recipe for corn pone is asked for by Mrs. J. A. J. of California.

Thomas Wilson, Gandreville, W. Va., would like to move to Ohio or Pennsylvania.

J. W. P., Tennessee, has six sons and three daughters. His hobby is farming, and all of his family like The Blade, which they have taken 12 years.

Mrs. S. L. Clark, Forest Grove, Ore., says that she possesses an old English reader and also a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, which have been in her father's family longer than she can remember. Mrs. Clark and her husband have been married 58 years.

Mrs. J. R. Carney, Blytheville, Ark., enjoys reading and suggests for our family a book exchange. She also wishes the Face on the Barroom Floor and The Dying Hobo.

C. E. Dent of Vicksburg, Mich., and his brother have made out a list of the boys who volunteered for service in the Civil war from School District 3, at Brady, Mich. They are: Merchant, William, Darius, William H., Chester M., Edwin and Melvin Bebee; Erastus, Steven, Henry and George Strong; Elisha Darling, Alva Cole, Spencer March, Gideon Portman, William Keeler, Benjamin Tripp, George Penrod, Meritt Eanus, Henry Lowe, Sidney Brooks, Wells and George Burdick, William and Alexander Hilts, Calvin Root, Darius, William and Solomon Cooke, Henry Bacon, Philip Dycus, Ransom Covey, Julius Gilson, F. N. Faleon, Elisha Corwin, Chauncey Sutton, Daniel Lamberson and James Richmond.

POEMS WANTED

E. S. Martin's Litle Brothers of the Rich.

Dying Cowboy, to Mrs. Thomas McNary, Pellston, Mich.

Railroad Song and a parody on The Ship That Never Returned, to E. H. Blazy, Salineville, O.

Light in the Window of the House Upon the Hill and Sweet Yellow Tulip, to Mrs. E. Holcomb, Mears, Mich.

Drink from the Same Canteen.

Rally Round the Flag, Boys.

Titanic, to Mrs. Ira Strahl, Waverly, West Virginia.

Poverty Flats.

My Mother's Bible.

Baggage Coach Ahead, and Where the Mississippi Flows, to Mrs. C. W. Saxton, Brushton, N. Y.

Margery Gray and Barbara Allen, to Nellie Augustine, Bruceton Mills, West Virginia.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Squirrels.

My grandpa Allen lives with us. I will be 9 March 27, and I thought I would write you a short letter. I am a friend to the birds. The city park is nearby and the squirrels are so tame that they will eat nuts out of your hands. I go to school and am in the third grade. My father is a music teacher and I play the violin. I go to orchestra practice once a week. I would like to exchange cards with the readers.—Frances Allen, 107 S. 3rd St., Oskaloosa, Ia.

Write a longer letter next time, and come often.—M. H.

A Campfire Girl.

I think Ruth Eckerman's letter is just fine, and I agree with her. Ruth, does God always answer "yes" to your prayers? Our professor told us that we should not try to build up our characters. That is, every time we do something think, "what will people think of me," but to do as nearly as we know how, and our characters will take care of themselves.

I am a country girl, coming from the city three years ago, and have never wished to live there again. I am a Campfire Girl and think it a fine organization.—Virginia, of N. Y.

Write us more particulars of the Campfire Girls.—M. H.

From North Dakota.

I live among the hills of dear old North Dakota. Why don't we see more letters from this dear old state? I have lived here all my life. In summer it is beautiful. In winter, when the countless hills are covered with snow it may look a bit lonesome to strangers, but to me it is always home.

I love music. I play the guitar and organ. Good books also are a favorite with me. I agree with Tennessee Literature Lover.

Hurrah for Lena M. Rynders of Cohocton, N. Y. Come again, Lena, only with a longer letter next time. I do not believe in dancing, card playing or the moving picture shows.—Wild Rose of North Dakota.

Thank you for the loving thought at the end of your letter. I appreciate it, though it seems wiser not to make such requests public. Come again. Your friend—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Ronald Orvis is a Vermont boy who lives at the foot of the Green mountains. His pets are a dag, Teddy, and two cats, Spottie and Maltese. Ronald likes to read and to play, also to ride horseback.

Maude McCubbin, Eve, Ky., is another girl of our family who sometimes clerks in her father's store. She is 17, plays the organ, loves the farm and is devoted to Sunday school.

Pearl Miller, 13, Powell's Station, Tenn., lives 12 miles from Knoxville and loves to ride horseback.

Mary Saul, Kremlin, Mont., says that, as women have to keep the laws, why may they not help to make them?

Daisy Belle of Parkersburg, promises to write and tell us of the work of the boys' and girls' clubs of her vicinity. Don't forget, please.

Opal Chapman, Blandville, W. Va., likes to help her father in his store. We have lots of such girls in this corner.

Pearl Grogg, Wilsonburg, W. Va., has two sisters, a pet black dog, Trixie, and a white and black cat, Retta.

Nevada Steele, Mamie Harrison, Mildred Steele, Dewey Steel, Clarence Wolf, Odus Steele, Robert Steele and Willie Watkins, all of Red House, W. Va., would like to exchange cards and letters with boys and girls of different states.

Alma Ford, Independence, W. Va., would like cards.

Farmer Boy sends us the reason of the naming of Penn Yan, N. Y., his home town. He says that years ago the town was settled by both Dutch and Yankees, so they gave it the combination name, the first for William Penn, and the last an abbreviation of the word Yankee. Farmer Boy, who by the way should send us his name and come into this family, says that he lives between two exquisite lakes, Kuelsa anl Seneca, along whose shores are planted vineyards and peach orchards.

POETS' CORNER

TOWSER SHALL BE TIED TONIGHT

Slow the Kansas sun was setting
O'er the wheat fields far away;
Streaking all the air with cobwebs
At the close of one hot day.
And its last rays kissed the foreheads
Of a man and maiden fair,
He with whiskers short and frowsy,
She with red and glist'ning hair;
He with shut jaws stern and silent,
She with lips all cold and white
Struggled to keep back the murmur:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

"Papa," slowly spoke the maiden,
I am almost seventeen,
And I've got a real lover,
Though he's rather young and green.
But he has a horse and buggy,
And a cow and thirty hens.
Boys that start out poor, dear papa,
Make the best of honest men.
But if Towser sees and bites him,
Fills his heart with sudden fright,
He will never come again, pa;
Towser must be tied tonight."

"Daughter," firmly spoke the farmer,
(Every word pierced her young heart
Like a carving knife through chicken
As it hunts a tender part),
"I've a patch of early melons,
Two of them are ripe today;
Towser must be loose to watch them,
Or they'll all be stole away.
I have heed them late and early,
In dim morn and evening light.
Now they are grown I must not lose them,
Towser'll not be tied tonight."

Then the old man ambled forward,
Opened wide the kennel-door,
Towser bounded forth to meet him,
As he oft had done before.
And the farmer stooped and loosed him
From the dog-chain short and stout;
To himself he softly chuckled:
"Bessie's feller must look out."
But the maiden at the window
Saw the cruel teeth show white;
In an undertone she murmured:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

Then the maiden's brow grew thoughtful,
And her breath came short and thick,
Till she spied the fam'ly clothesline,
And she whispered: "That's the trick."
From the kitchen-door she glided
With a plate of meat and bread;
Towser wagged his tail in greeting,
Knowing well he would be fed.
In his well-worn leather collar
Tied she then the clothesline tight;
All the time her lips saying:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

"There, old doggie," spoke the maiden,
"You can watch the melon-patch;
But the front gate's free and open
When John Henry lifts the latch.
For the clothesline tight is fastened
To the harvest-apple tree.
You can run and watch the melons,
But the front gate you can't see."
Then her glad ears heard a buggy,
And her eyes grow big and bright,
While her young heart says in gladness:
"Towser, dog, is tied tonight."

Up the path the young man saunters,
With his eye and cheek aglow;
For he loves the red-haired maiden,
And he aims to tell her so.
Bessie's roguish little brothers,
In a fit of boyish glee,
Had untied the slender clothesline
From the harvest-apple tree.
Then old Towser heard the footsteps,
Raised his bristles, fixed for fight,
"Bark away," the maiden whispers;
"Towser, you are tied tonight."

Then old Towser bounded forward,
Passed the open kitchen door,
Bessie screamed and quickly followed,
But John Henry's gone before.
Down the path he speeds most quickly,
For old Towser sets the pace;
And the maiden close behind them
Shows them she is in the race.
Then the clothesline—can she get it?
And her eyes grow big and bright;
And she springs and grasps it firmly,
"Towser shall be tied tonight."

Oftentimes a little minute
Forms the destiny of men.
You can change the fate of nations
By the stroke of one small pen.
Towser made one last long effort,
Caught John Henry by his pants,
But John Henry kept on running,
For he thought that his last chance.
But the maiden held on firmly
And the rope was drawn up tight;
But old Towser kept the garments,
For he was not tied tonight.

Then the father hears the racket,
With long stride he soon is there,
When John Henry and the maiden
Crouching for the worst, prepare
At his feet John tells his story,
Shows his clothing, spoiled and torn;
And his face so sad and pleading,
Yet so white and scared and worn,
Touched the old man's heart with pity,
Filled his eyes with misty light;
"Take her, boy, and make her happy,
Towser shall be tied tonight."

THE DYING NUN

Let the air blow in upon me,
Let me see the midnight sky;
Stand back sisters, from around me—
Oh, it is so hard to die!
Raise the pillow up—O Martha!
Sister Martha! you are kind,
Come and stand alone beside me,
Ere I leave you all behind.

(Repeat last two lines of each stanza for the refrain.)

O my father and my mother!
Can you not forgive the past,
When you hear some stranger telling
How your stray lamb died at last?
Out of all that used to love me,
Who will weep when I am dead?
None but you, dear sister Martha,
Keep their watch around my bed.

Oh, the heavenly strains come stealing
Through the midnight drear and dim,
And I hear the chime bells pealing
As I float away with him;
I am coming Douglas, Douglas;
Where you are, I, too, am there.
Yes, I come at last, my dearest,
Death gives back your little Clare.

Hold my hand, now cold and frozen—
Once it was so soft and white,
And this ring that drops down from it,
Clasped my finger once so tight.
Little ring they thought so worthless
That they let me keep it there—
'Twas but one plain golden circlet,
With a braid of Douglas's hair.

Sister Martha, are you near me?
You are kinder than the rest;
Raise my head and let me lay it
While I live, upon your breast.
I was thinking of some music
That I heard long, long ago—
Oh, how sweet the nuns are singing
In the chapel there below.

Sister Martha, are you near me?
Has the moon gone down so soon?
And this cell seems cold as winter,
Though I know that it is June.
Sisters in their white beds lying,
Dreaming in the soft moonlight,
To their dreams comes there no message—
Clara dies alone tonight.

LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG

Once in he dear, dead days beyond recall,
When, on the world, the mists began to fall,
Out of the dreams that rose in happy throng,
Low to our hearts love sang an old sweet song;
And in the dusk, where fell the firelight gleam,
Softly it wove itself into our dream.

Refrain.

Just a song at twilight, when the lights are low,
And the flick'ring shadows softly come and go;
Tho' the heart be weary, sad the day and long,
Still to us, at twilight, comes love's old sweet song,
Comes love's old sweet song.

Even today we hear love's song of yore,
Deep in our hearts it dwells forevermore,
Footsteps may falter, weary grow the way,
Still we can hear it at the close of day;
So, till the end, when life's dim shadows fall,
Love will be found the sweetest song of all

THE BEST

By Bayard Taylor.

In the haste of youth we miss
Its best of blisses;
Sweeter than the stolen kiss
Are the granted kisses.

Dearer than the words that hide
The love abiding,
Are the words that fondly chide,
When love needs chiding.

Higher than the perfect song
For which love longeth,
Is the tender fear of wrong,
That never wrongeth.

A Woman's Problem

How to Feel Well During Middle Life Told by Three Women Who Learned from Experience.

The Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Read these letters:—

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I started the Change of Life five years ago. I always had a headache and backache with bearing down pains and I would have heat flashes very bad at times with dizzy spells and nervous feelings. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new person and am in better health and no more troubled with the aches and pains I had before I took your wonderful remedy. I recommend it to my friends for I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. Margaret Grassman, 759 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beverly, Mass.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for nervousness and dyspepsia, when I was going through the Change of Life. I found it very helpful and I have always spoken of it to other women who suffer as I did and have had them try it and they also have received good results from it."—Mrs. George A. Dunbar, 17 Roundy St., Beverly, Mass.

Erie, Pa.—"I was in poor health when the Change of Life started with me and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, or I think I should not have got over it as easy as I did. Even now if I do not feel good I take the Compound and it restores me in a short time. I will praise your remedies to every woman for it may help them as it has me."—Mrs. E. Kissling, 931 East 24th St., Erie, Pa.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

BELGIUM HISTORY

I would like to have this department tell me something of the history of Belgium, giving the time when King Leopold II. died.—P. R., Bath, Mich.

Belgium is a European kingdom on the German sea between Holland, Prussia and France. Its area is over 11,000 square miles. It is the most densely populated country in Europe. According to the constitution of 1831 Belgium is a constitutional, representative and hereditary monarchy whose neutrality was guaranteed in 1831 by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia.

Belgium, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by Celtic and Germanic tribes, and formed a part of Gaul under the name of Gallia Belgica. The treaty of Verdun in 843, united the southern districts with France and the northern with Germany. From 1598 to 1621 Belgium was an independent state under the rule of Isabel, daughter of Philip II., and her husband, the Archduke Albert. In 1713 the peace of Utrecht gave Belgium to Austria. After the battle of Jemappes, on Nov. 7, 1792, Belgium was occupied by the French, and two years later the country was ceded by Austria to France.

In 1814 the first treaty of Paris united Belgium with Holland into the kingdom of the Netherlands. This union lasted until 1830, when the country rose against the Dutch government. A provisional government was formed, and on Oct. 4, 1830, after the evacuation of the capital by the Dutch, this government proclaimed the independence of Belgium. On June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, was elected king. The kingdom experienced quiet and steady development under Leopold I. and Leopold II. In 1889 Leopold II. bequeathed all his rights in the Congo Free State to the Belgian nation. He died at Laeken, near Brussels, on Dec. 17, 1909, and was succeeded on Dec. 23 by his nephew, King Albert I.

DRAFTING LAWS

Will you kindly explain the drafting laws of the United States?—F. T. B., Kalamazoo, Mich.

In the Canadian campaigns before 1761, men were drafted for service from the colonial militia, and the Continental authorities were compelled to resort to conscription in 1776. The Militia act of 1792 seemed to contemplate this. Congress made every free, able-bodied, white citizen of the different states a member of the enrolled militia and liable to be called out for national defense. Daniel Webster and other New Englanders denounced the conscription acts of 1813 as unconstitutional and the champions of state rights opposed those of the Civil war period.

In 1862 the failure of the states to forward either conscripts or volunteers to fill their quotas resulted in the enactment of a general law for a draft under the supervision of provost-marshals appointed by the war department. The law was made unpopular by a clause allowing commutation for $300, and after alarming riots in New York and other cities, this proviso was repealed in 1864, but substitutes were accepted up to the end of the war. About 85,000 men paid commutation.

The first duty of the provost-marshals in 1863 was to enroll all persons of military age (18 to 45) who were citizens or had declared their intention of becoming citizens, and a draft followed unless the towns and cities completed their quota by furnishing substitutes. The conscription acts did much to stimulate recruiting, and the substitute clause led to the enlistment of many aliens, and the inclusion of negroes, slaves or free, drew large contingents from the border states.

BABCOCK TEST

Please give an explanation of the Babcock method of testing milk.—N. G. C., Center Point, W. Va.

In the Babcock test a measured sample of milk is mixed with strong sulphuric acid which dissolves all the milk constituents except the fat. The mixture of milk and acid is then subjected to centrifugal force, by which the fat is separated from the heavy liquid and, after the addition of water, the fat is brought into a part of the bottle where it can be quickly measured. It takes from 15 to 20 minutes to make the entire test.

In detail, the test is as follows: The milk to be sampled is thoroughly mixed by pouring it several times from one vessel to another. By means of a milk pipette, or measure, graduated to hold 17.6 cc., this quantity of milk is transferred to a special form of bottle, which has the capacity of a little more than an ounce and a long neck with graduation of per cent marks from 0 to 10. The cubic capacity of neck, from 0 to 10, is exactly 2 cc. This is the volume of 1.8 grams of fat, which is the substance to be measured upon the scale. As the bottle is so graduated that 1.8 grams represents 10 per cent, it is necessary to use a sample weighing 10 times as much, or 18 grams, and it is found that the 17.6 cc. pipette will deliver approximately this weigth of milk. There is then added 17.5 cc. of concentrated commercial sulphuric acid, having a specific gravity of 1.82 to 1.83. The acid and milk are mixed by a rotary motion. The action of acid on the water and solids of the milk generates considerable heat. The sample is promptly placed in a centrifugal machine and whirled for five minutes. Hot water is then added to bring the fat to the base of the neck. It is then whirled two minutes and more hot water is carefully added until the fat rises in the neck so that it is opposite the graduations. The sample is then whirled one minute to insure collecting as much fat as possible in the neck. While the fat is still warm, its percentage is ascertained by reading the marks at its upper and lower levels and taking the difference between them.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN

Please give the names of the senators and representatives to congress from Ohio, and their salaries.—V. S., Huntsville, Ohio.

The senators are Warren G. Harding of Marion, and Atlee Pomerene of Canton. The former is Republican and the latter Democratic.

The following are the representatives from Ohio named in the order of the numbers of their districts: Nicholas Longworth, Rep., Cincinnati; Alfred G. Allen, Dem., Cincinnati; Warren Gard, Dem., Hamilton; J. E. Russell, Rep., Sidney; Nelson E. Matthews, Rep., Defiance; Charles C. Kearns, Rep., Batavia; Simeon D. Fess, Rep., Yellow Springs; John A. Key, Dem., Marion; Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem., Toledo; Robert M. Switzer, Rep., Gallipolis; Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep., Logan; Clement Brumbaugh, Dem., Columbus; Arthur W. Overmyer, Dem., Fremont; S. H. Williams, Rep., Lorain; William C. Mooney, Rep., Woodsfield; Roscoe C. McCullach, Canton.

Salaries of senators and representatives are the same, $7,500 a year.

GIORDANO BRUNO

Please give an account of the life of Giordano Bruno in these columns.—E. R., Washington, Iowa.

Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher of the Renaissance, was born near Nola in the village of Cicala in 1548, and died in 1600. Little is known of his life. He was christened Filippo, and took the name of Giordano when he entered a religious order. He entered the order of Dominicans at Naples during his fifteenth year, and is said to have composed a treatise on the ark of Noah. As the result of his views on some subjects he was accused of impiety, and after enduring persecution for several years, he fled from Rome about 1576 and wandered through various cities, reaching Geneva three years later. This proved to be no place for Bruno and he traveled on through Lyons, Toulouse and Montpellier, arriving at Paris in 1581.

Bruno preferred the older Greek philosophers. At Toulouse he lectured on astronomy, and at Paris he was offered the chair of philosophy, provided he would receive the mass. He refused, but was permitted to deliver lectures. In 1585 Bruno went to England under the protection of the French ambassador, residing there two years. While there he wrote the best of his works. His views were antagonistic to those of Aristotle, and after his return to Paris in 1586 they were taken up by the college of Cambrai. He was soon driven from his refuge, and was found next in Marburg and Wittenberg, the headquarters of Lutheranism. In 1588 he went to Prague, then to Helmstadt. Bruno next went to Zurich, and while there accepted an invitation to Venice from a young patrician, Giovanni Mocenigo. The emissaries of the Inquisition threw him into prison, and in 1593 he was brought to Rome where he spent seven years in confinement. On Feb. 9, 1600, he was excommunicated, and on the 17th was burned at the stake.

BODY OF COLUMBUS

When and where did Christopher Columbus die, where was he buried and where are his remains located now?—W. S., Salem, Va.

Christopher Columbus, the great explorer, was born about Oct. 12, 1446, and died May 20 or 21, in 1506. In 1504 Columbus left St. Domingo for Spain, reaching there ill and exhausted. The death of the queen soon followed. Ferdinand did not sympathize with the work of Columbus, and after two years of illness, humiliations and despondency the latter died at Valladolid, Spain. According to his will the remains of Columbus were transferred to the city of St. Domingo. On the cessation of Hispaniola to the French, they were removed in January, 1796, with great pomp to the cathedral of Havana in Cuba. A splendid monument was erected to him in a convent at Seville, where his body lay before being transported to Hispaniola. In 1898 his remains were again removed to Spain, Spain losing Cuba as a possession on account of the war with the United States.

THE FILIPINOS

Will you kindly give a description of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands?—L. W., Stanton, Mich.

The black people known as the Negritos appear to be the earliest inhabitants of the Philippines. They are smaller than either the Igorrotes or Christian Filipinos, and stand at the bottom of the social scale. They have no abiding places, but wander through the forests, living on roots and products of hunting. They number about 30,000.

The Igorrotes are another primitive people occupying the central provinces of northern Luzon. They are copper-colored, have long, straight black hair, and are well developed physically. Wild tribes roam the mountain regions of several of the islands which are likened to the Igorrotes, but are known by different names. The Tagabanuas of Palawan and the Manguianes of Mindoro seem to be the product of crossing Malayan and Negrito stock.

The designation Filipino usually includes only the seven great Christian tribes. They are the Visayans, occupying the central islands and northern Mindanao; the Bicols, in the southern provinces of Luzon; the Pampangans and Pangasinanes, of the flat country north of Manila; the Ilocanos, of the northwest coast of Luzon; and the Ybanag, of the Cagayan valley. The languages of these tribes are so different as to make it necessary for the people to rely upon some foreign speech as a common medium of communication. Under American rule this is destined to be English. While Christianized Filipinos occupy various points on the coast of Mindanao, the interior of the island, as well as the Jolo archipelago, is inhabited by the Mohammedan Moros. There are also a few thousand Chinese in the archipelago.

PROPHET ELIJAH

Please tell something of the life of the prophet known as Elijah.—P. M., St. Paris, Ohio.

Elijah was the first prophet after Moses to combine fervor of spritual and ethical conviction with keen insight into the practical bearing of it on national destiny. The narratives furnish no data as to the ancestry of Elijah or his tribal connections. The only item they give is the adective "Tishbite," which introduces him. This makes him either a native or a former resident of Tishbeh in Gilead. He is also assigned a priestly connection, but the traditions which do this are not considered trustworthy by some authorities.

Eliah appeared on the scene at the time of a crisis in the history of Israel. Under the influence of his wife, Jezebel, Ahab had introduced Baal worship into the realm and was subjecting the prophets to bloody persecution. Elijah confronted the king, charged him with sin, and predicted that the land should suffer a complete drought as the consequence. The prophet then went to live in a deep and picturesque ravine, through which the brook Cherith made its way to the Jordan. When he appeared before Ahab the second time Elijah put an end to the drought, but brought about an impressive contest between himsef and the prophets of Baal. The result was the exposure of their impotence and their slaughter. The following reaction sent Elijah into solitude and despondency on Mount Horeb. From there he came forth with the commission to anoint Hazael as king of Syria, Jehu as king of Israel and Elisha as his own successor. He accomplished the last of these. Then the third time he went before Ahab to denounce the king's sin in the affair of Naboth's vineyard. After Ahab's death it was Elijah's duty to rebuke Ahaziah for sending to Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, to inquire regarding the issue of injuries received in an accident.

A writing was sent by Elijah to King Jehoram of Judah pronouncing the judgment of God on him for his failure to live up to the standard set by his ancestors, David, Asa and Jehoshaphat, according to Chronicles. But as the ascension of Jehoram to the throne, the statement in Chronicles must mean either that such a letter was sent the king in the name of Elijah or it is based on a confusion, textual or otherwise.

In the history of Hebrew prophecy, Elijah's place is at the head of the earlier group. His method is that of the destroyer and his most striking characteristics are simplicity, directness, fearlessness and sternness.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. C., Springfield, Mo.—Try some book store to get the stories you wish.

O. B., Cambridge, Ohio—In Ohio the mothers' pension law provides a maximum payment of $15 a month for one child, and $7 for each additional child. The legal working age is the maximum. The pensions are paid from the county treasuries.

S. C. F., Cisco, Cal.—Asia is in the eastern hemisphere and includes China, Japan, India, the East Indies, Persia, Arabia and other countries.

I. E. F., Huntington, Ind.—The religious belief of the Armenians is Christianity.

J. B. M., Glenwood, W. Va.—Our references do not give the information you want.

A. E. M., Pawnee, Ill.—Such questions cannot be answered in these columns.

J. W., Rocky Hill, Ark.—It would take too much space to answer your question.

J. A. L., Port Alleghany, Pa.—Your question is too technical to be of general interest.

L. T. I., Pembroke, Ky.—The Bobbs-Merrill Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. publishes the book Kazan.

M. M. B., So. Richmond, Va.—Write to N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, Pa., for a directory of newspapers.

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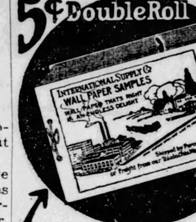

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WORLD'S GREATEST GLACIERS

Carpenter Tells Blade Readers of Alaska's Five Thousand Ice Rivers.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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Steamer Humboldt, Lynn Canal, Alaska—I am in the Iceland of Alaska. There are more than 5,000 glaciers between here and Seward, where our railroad is building. Hundreds of them come down to the level of the sea, and twenty-five are always dropping icebergs into the tide waters. Alaska is the greatest glacier region of the world, with the exceptions only of Greenland and Antarctica. There are many glaciers in the southeastern part of the territory, and you can see some of the biggest of them by a ride of four or five days from Seattle on a comfortable steamer. You can steam among icebergs as big as a ship amid masses of crystal sapphire right up to the walls of ice, the ends of ice rivers that are slowly flowing down the sides of the mountains. Now and then the tide leaves icebergs on the shores, and the green pines bend over and kiss them with their branches.

I am now in the Lynn canal on my way to Skagway. Looking through my stateroom window, I can see a wall of snow-capped mountains, which are green almost to their tops. Just opposite me is a great field of ice upheld between two lofty peaks. The field is a glacier.

The true glacial region of Alaska begins a little beyond the international boundary, and it runs from there along the coast for a distance as great as from New York to Chicago. It skirts the ocean and extends for a hundred miles or so back into the interior. The most of the glaciers are north and west of Skagway. They are confined within an area about 100 miles wide and 500 miles long, comprising a territory perhaps as large as the state of New York. This, all told, does not comprise one-tenth of Alaska, but it is that part of the country most frequented by tourists, and it is from their stories that many have received the idea that Alaska is nothing but moutains and ice. The truth is, most of the terrinory north of these glacial ranges which border the coast and a great part of it is as dry as northern Dakota or Montana. The Yukon valley has crisp, cold winters, and short, dry summers. The winters have clear skies and the climate is bearable. In summer the whole land is covered with the greenest of green, and the air is so invigorating that one seems to be breathing champagne.

The interior of the country is comparatively low. The coast glacial region is rugged and high. Many of its mountains are lost in the clouds, and some of their peaks kiss the skies at an altitude higher than any other part of the continent. They are so high, so steep and so cold that they precipitate the water that rises from the warm ocean currents that wash southern Alaska and give the snowfall that has built up the glaciers and keeps them alive.

Before I write more of this region let me show you some of the big ice masses of southeastern Alaska. I have just left the Taku inlet. It is a fiord 18 miles long, walled with steep mountains and guarded by islands In steaming up it you can count 45 glaciers, and at the end of it come to the famous Taku glacier, the front wall of which, where it enters the sea, is a mile wide and more than 200 feet high. The great river of ice widens, as it goes back between the two mighty hills on each side. A little distance from the sea it is two miles in width, and it continues to widen for a distance of eight miles, where it is lost in a great ice field, close to the boundary of British Columbia.

The Taku glacier is a live glacier—that is, it is moving down to the ocean and is always dropping great bergs into the sea. It is traveling downward at the rate of eight or ten feet a day, and some of the masses which drop are as large as the skyscrapers of our principal cities. Only a little distance away, so near that it can be photographed by a swing of the camera, is a dead glacier, which shows out on the other side of the hill at the west. This is also about a mile wide, but it seems to end at the shore and no icebergs come from its great dusty wall.

It was 5 o'clock in the morning that I had my first sight of the Taku glacier. The sun was already two hours or more high, and its rays caught the icebergs, which floated about in the inlet and turned them to sapphires. There were hundreds of these blue ice masses, through which our steamer pushed its way to the face of the ice wall. The steamship was the Humboldt, with a crowd of tourists on board. It took us right up to the glacier, so that we were within 600 feet of the ice when we stopped.

At this moment the sun struck it full and the great wall became one and sparkling with sapphires. Where the ice breaks off the wall looks like a mighty cutting of the whitest ice cream. When the berg falls into the water it rises up in gigantic floating masses of aquamarine.

As we anchored the wind came to us over the glacier. It had been warm coming up to the inlet, but here the icy breath of Jack Frost sent a chill to our bones. It was so cold that I could hardly write, and this cold continued during our stay.

The face of the glacier is ragged and its top has hundreds—I might say thousands—of peaks, some of them as sharp as spires and others broken and shattered. It reminds one of the relief map of a rugged mountain range. The ice is melting, and now and then, with a noise like thunder, a great mass slides off into the water. The shooting of a cannon would bring down hundreds of icebergs, and the vibration of the air caused by the blowing of our steam whistle never failed to send an avalance into the water.

The captain of the steamer gave a number of salutes to show the effect of the sound. As the shriek of the whistle made the air vibrate mighty blocks began to drop from the glacier into the sea. As the whistle continued to blow there was crash after crash, and at one time a mass as big as a New York office building broke away and slid down into the ocean. It buried itself in the water, throwing a mighty spray almost to the top of the glacier, and causing great billows to roll out to the steamer. A moment later it rose to the height of a hundred feet above the surface, and moved up and down on the surface of the water. As the mountain wall fell I spoke to the captain, a giant of a man, who has commanded the Humboldt these many years, saying, "You remind me of Joshua, who commanded the trumpets to blow when the walls of Jericho fell." The captain laughed and lamely quoted:

"And the seven priests bearing their seven trumpets of ram's horns, went around Jericho, and they blew upon their trumpets and the people shouted with a great shout, and the walls of Jericho fell."

The quotation is not exact, but it tells the story.

It was from Juneau, the capital of Alaska, that I rode out in an automobile to see the Mendenhall glacier. The moraine of this mighty ice mass lies within nine miles of the city. You can leave the busiest section of the liveliest town in Alaska, surrounded by mines and mills, by stores and banks and the other busiest activities of busy man, and within less than an hour be in the heart of the wilds and in the shadow of one of the most famous glaciers of this wonderful territory.

Think of going to a glacier by automobile. I have climbed Vesuvius by a wire cable, and have crawled up the Rigi by the famous cog-railway, but this was my first experience in shooting through the moraine of a glacier in a gasoline car. I went as the guest of Mr. B. H. Behrends, the well-known banker of Juneau, a man who in appearance is the very spit of James Whitcomb Riley, and who in good-fellowship is quite the equal of the great Hoosier poet. We rode from Juneau right into the woods. Trees from fifty to a hundred feet high climbed the steep walls about us, and elderberry bushes with trunks as big around as my arm leaned over and brushed our wheels as we passed. The sides of the road were lined with ferns of a dozen varieties and by wild flowers, blue, red and yellow. We passed through great beds of fire-weed, garbed in crimson, and rode over thousands of blue lupins of the hue of the sky. There were also wild carrots with lacelike blossoms of white and devil-clubs whose flowers were a fuzzy yellow. In some places the grass was as high as my waist, and the mountain slopes on both sides of the road were the greenest of green. The vegetation was more like that of the mountains of Java than what I had expected to find in icy Alaska.

Our way was over the path of the glacier. The valley through which we went was once filled with its ice, but it had slowly receded, leaving the ground covered with cobbles, and great boulders ground round and smooth by their long glacial rides. Nevertheless, the flowers grew among the stones, their red and blue blossoms scattered by thousands over the landscape.

As we came nearer the glacier the size of the boulders increased. Some of them weighed many tons. They were of white and black granite with here and there boulders of slate. In the windings of the valley we turned to the right and all at once came in plain sight of the glacier. On each side of it were mountains as high as the highest of the Alleghenies, and it was the valley formed by these mountains that the glacier half filled, bursting forth in a precipitous ice wall which ran back and gradually rose to the sky line, where is seemed to fill the whole space between the hills and was lost in the clouds.

The face of the Mendenhall glacier is a mile or more wide. It is a huge corrugated wall of blue and white ice sloping upward into a great field of ice-mountains, which in the distance seem to be of marble carved out by a sculptor.

Coming closer, we rode almost to the foot of the glacier and there left the car. We then climbed over the rocks of the moraine to the edge of the glacial stream, which flows along the foot of the wall. We were not more than the width of a city street from the wall itself. The Mendenhall glacier, where it bursts from the mountain, is not more than a mile wide. It rises almost precipitously, with great gutters cutting its face and with many small holes which the guides tell the credulous Cheechako, or tenderfoot, have been made by the ice worms that live in the ice, and that these are often taken out and eaten by the miners when starving. Indeed, they prove the story by showing a photograph of a miner actually masticating the worms which he is sucking from the ice. The photograph is a real one, but the worms, I am told, are strings of spaghetti.

As I stood in front of the Mendenhall glacier and looked at the wall it seemed to me that I was under a cliff, looking up at a range of ice mountains. The moraine was made up of boulders and pebbles of all sizes. Some of the stones were not as big as a marble and others weighed fifty tons. The bedrock of old Mother Earth had been scoured smooth by the glacier as it passed over it, and high up on the hill it had left a boulder that must have weighed 100 tons. The bedrock was slate. This boulder was granite.

From the Lynn canal westward, running from here for a distance of four or five hundred miles, are to be found the greatest glaciers of Alaska. Gen. Greely gives a catalogue of the names and localities of more than 200 of them, and G. K. Gilbert of the Harriman expedition, says their glacial ice covers from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles. These glaciers are mostly found within 100 miles of the ocean, and the largest are on the south side of the coast range. There are 11 wide glaciers on Prince William Sound, and you can stand in Seward and see glaciers all about you on the sides of the mountains. There are two great glaciers in the Mount McKinley region, one of which is 40 miles long. The latter is weighted down with broken stones and is said to have a larger moraine than any other glacier of the world.

Among the Prince William Sound glaciers are three mighty ones, named after three of our chief men's colleges: Columbia, Harvard and Yale; and there are five named after women's colleges: Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Radcliffe and Smith. The latter are all cascade glaciers and have mountain streams pouring from under them.

Nearly every river in Alaska has its source in a glacier. The tributaries of the Yukon are fed by glaciers and the same is true of the Kuskokwim. The Tanana, upon which Fairbanks is located, is formed by the Chisana and Nabesna rivers, both of which rise in glaciers in the Wrangell mountains, and the Susitna springs forth from a glacier of the Alaskan range. The Copper river is fed by glaciers, and the Copper River Railway, which connects the Kennecott mines with the sea, passes between the Childs glacier and the Miles glacier on its way to Cordova. The Childs glacier is 300 feet high and three miles in width. It winds its way down the mountains like a mighty frozen snake for a distance of 75 miles. The Miles glacier is almost as large.

Glacier bay is only a short distance from where I am writing. This body of water is 50 miles long, and it has more than a half dozen glaciers of enormous size. The biggest is the Muir glacier, named after John Muir, who discovered it. It is three miles wide where it enters the water, and the height of the ice wall is almost 1,000 feet, 700 feet being underneath the surface. The glacier is very lively, and it has been supposed by some to move as much as 60 feet a day, but a fair estimate would probably be one-sixth of that speed. Very few of the well known glaciers move more than a foot a day, although there are some in Alaska that move five and ten feet, and one in northern Greenland that is said to move over four feet every hour. The movement of a glacier may be measured by laying stones upon or driving posts into the surface. As the glacier moves onward the space between these posts and fixed points on the landscape shows how fast it is traveling.

In addition to the valley glaciers, Alaska has some great ice fields, or ice caps, such as the Malaspina glacier. This glacier is a great sheet of ice larger than the state of Rhode Island. It has a front of about 50 miles as it faces the sea, and runs 30 miles back into the country to the St. Elias range of mountains. It is really a vast plain or plateau of ice, with lakes and rivers, and with hills and mountains of gravel. It is the biggest ice field on the North American continent, although it is only a patch in comparison with the great ice caps of Greenland and Antartica. The Greenland cap has an area of over 400,000 square miles, or two-thirds that of Alaska. The ice sheet of Antarctica is supposed to cover about three million square miles. It is as big as the United States proper.

The Malaspina glacier had a series of convulsions about 10 years ago which changed its whole surface, twisting the bed rock and uprooting the timber for miles about. In 1912 a lake in one of the crevasses of the Miles glacier burst through the walls of ice and hurled blocks weighing thousands of tons down into the river. A wave 30 feet high spread over the flats, and icebergs weighing many tons were jammed against the bridge of the Copper River Railroad.

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ECZEMA IS ONLY A SKIN DEEP

CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure Eczema—Only by the application of Cranolene can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. You pay us no money until you say you are cured. Write today for Free supply.

MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 734 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kan.

Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lilac, Neb., writes: "I have used sample bottle of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good you've already done me." Postal will bring you FREE what Mr. Atteberry gratefully said $5.00 for.

500 SONGS, JOKES, TOASTS ETC. 10c

LOVE, WAR, SENTIMENTAL

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier
It's a Long Long Way to Tipperary
Don't Take My Darling Boy Away
They All Sang "Annie Laurie"
I'll Return Mother Darling to You
I'm On My Way to Dublin Bay
Down Among the Shelt'ring Palms
When You're a Long Long Way From Home
When You Were a Tiny Boy
Wore a Big Red Rose
If I Had a Home Sweet Home as the Lusitania Went Down
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
When I Was a Dreamer
Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay
When It's Apple Blossom Time in Normandy
There's a Mother Old and Gray Who Needs Me
Where the River Shannon Flows
I Want to Go Back to Michigan
I Love the Whole United States
Till Sands of Desert Grow Cold
Will the Angels Let Me Play

Hundreds of others. Special at 10c postpaid. DAISY MUSIC CO., Dept. 340 1010 W. 12th St., CHICAGO

A Gift For You FREE

IF YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE. Each of these squares represents a letter but we have used figures instead of letters. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. Now eleven letters represented by figures form three words which will please you mightily. Send the words on a slip of paper. Agree to show them to your friends and I will give you a beautiful pretty post cards and other useful novelties. Write quick.

20	8	5		
1	21	20	15	
16	12	1	14	

THE AUTO MAN, 62 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

VIOLIN MANDOLIN GUITAR FREE FINE TONE

To introduce our wonderful new system of teaching note music by mail, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Piano, Organ or Cornet, we will give you a dandy instrument absolutely FREE and pay all charges to make you a player or no charge, complete outfit FREE. Special offer to first pupil in each locality. No obligation. SLINGERLAND CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Dept. 121 Chicago

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost by using our new attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for our big catalog and special offer. Also gain list and free book on motorcycles. FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $35 and up.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 91 Galesburg, Kansas

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

1916 Model

and freight prepaid on the new improved "RANGER" bicycle. Write today for our big catalog and special offer. Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1916 price offer. You cannot afford to buy without getting our latest propositions.

Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our liberal terms on a sample RANGER furnished you.

Tires, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line half usual prices. A few second hand bicycles $5.00 to $8.00, to clear.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. T-84 CHICAGO

LOOK! LOOK! 10c

ENOUGH TO AMUSE THE WHOLE FAMILY. Disappearing Coin Trick, Mysterious Bottle, How to cut glass with Scissors, Wonderful Wine and Water Trick, Magic Age Teller, Rules for Love Making, 14 Tricks with Cards, 15 Parlor Games, 7 Fortune Telling Secrets, 39 Magical Experiments, 40 Money Makers, 15 Flirtatations, 10 Funny Readings, 71 Tests, Puzzles, and over 300 Jokes. 10c All for 10 cents.

JOS. N. DESKAU, DEP. F 491 RIDGEWOOD AVE. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Gray Hair FREE

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer restores original color to gray hair and healthfully. Different from any other. Will not wash off, but restores natural; no sediment. Sample to comb absolutely free. Be sure to describe color of your hair. Large size bottle $1.00, prepaid.

MARY T. GOLDMAN, 119 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Pain Paint

Send 10c for full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, sore parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.

E. L. WOLCOTT & SON, 50 Walcott Bldg., New London, Conn.

AN INDIGNANT TAILOR

The German mate who signed with the three-masted schooner Grace Seamour was so indignant when he found she was Havre bound with all foreign allies that he packed his duds in a soap box, flbated that on a life preserver and pushed it the while he swam three miles ashore from the anchorage off Staten Island.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.—French break German line and capture 300 yards of trenches in the Champagne district. Italian troops fight first battle against Austrians in the Balkans. Two German steamships with large coal supplies escape from South American ports.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—In great drive Germans capture French positions extending over 700 yards on the Champagne front, but are repulsed in other directions. Russians bombard outer forts of Turkish fortress of Erzerum. Fifteen persons are killed in Austrian air raid on Ravenna.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—Rome reports Germany will compel Rumanian neutrality. British call all single men not exempt to colors. Russians capture one fort at Erzerum. Sinking of British cruiser Arethusa with loss of 10 men after striking mine reported. Heavy fighting in eastern theatre.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—Premier Asquith at opening of parliament says war cost to England will continue at $25,000,000 a day. Gives warning of enormous taxes after the war. Wilson reconsiders admitting Germany's contention that armed merchantmen are not entitled to warning from submarines. Germans capture half mile of English trenches near Ypres.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—Erzerum captured by Russians. Germany's intention to sink armed vessels without warning delays Lusitania settlement. Allies renew pledge of war till Belgium is free.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—United States refuses Sweden's request to call neutral conference to protest against English violations of international law. Petrograd announces semi-officially 100,000 Turks captured at Erzerum.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.—Heavy fighting along eastern front. Russian army pursues scattered remnants of Turkish army west of Erzerum. Assassination of sultan's heir confirmed.

HOW I LEARNED MUSIC AT HOME

Couldn't Read a Note, But Now Plays Two Instruments Beautifully.

U. S. School Now Offers Every One Opportunity to Learn Music At Home—Free.

There is no longer any need for you to deny yourself the ability to play your favorite musical instrument. You can easily learn how to play, by note, the Piano, Organ, Violin, Cornet, Guitar, Banjo, 'Cello, Mandolin or Harp, or Sight Singing, and the lessons will be given to you in your own home, free. The U. S. School of Music, with a record of over 200,000 successful students, now makes this unusual offer to advertise their wonderful methods in every locality. Mr. W. S. Whitman, of Washington, D. C., writes this interesting letter: "When I took my first lesson I did not know the first thing about music. I found your method not only easy and perfect but interesting, and the interest increasing with each lesson. No dry, hard excercises but easy interesting music. I have studied two instruments with you and have sent friends to you, and in every case the lessons have been of the most satisfactory character."

200,000 OTHERS HAVE LEARNED

The letter from Mr. Whitman is only one out of thousands which the school has received. They prove that teaching music successfully by the school's home study method is a positive proved fact. Thousands who never knew one note from another before taking the lessons have developed into expert musicians—many have themselves become teachers and are earning their living instructing others. The average yearly enrollment for the past few years has been over 25,000 pupils, yet rarely ever is there a failure. There are no hard, dry exercises. No "trick" music. No "numbers." The

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Ringing or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Liver. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

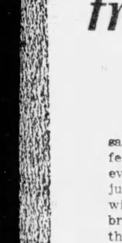
Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer; Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, Ulcers, Fissures, Tumors, and Pile trouble — all in plain wrapper—TO TRY FREE. Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. Army, spent forty years perfecting his now world-famous Absorption Method. No knife, no pain, simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone without risk. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could offer more unbounded faith in our remedy. Relieving almost every stage and condition of this most painful disease, even of whole lifetimes of misery. We have hundreds of letters telling of the cures of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations had failed, even after as much as 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled in a single day, so that you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB9, Jackson, Mich. Don't send a penny—Send today.



Doctor Bills—Just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone without risk. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could offer more unbounded faith in our remedy. Relieving almost every stage and condition of this most painful disease, even of whole lifetimes of misery. We have hundreds of letters telling of the cures of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations had failed, even after as much as 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled in a single day, so that you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB9, Jackson, Mich. Don't send a penny—Send today.

DISPOSE T. R. SUPPORTERS

Massachusetts Men Want to Be Unpledged Delegates.

Boston, Feb. 18.—Gov. Samuel McCall announced yesterday that he and Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, John W. Weeks and former Senator W. Murray Crane would be candidates at the primaries April 25 for the four delegates-at-large from the state to the Republican national convention.

The candidates would be unpledged, he said.

When he was informed of the plan an unpledged delegation headed by Governor McCall, former Lieutenant Governor Cushing said it would have no effect upon the movement for unpledged delegates.

ASIA MINOR AT MERCY OF CZAR

Capture of Erzerum, Turkish Stronghold, Jeopardizes Turks in Armenia.

London, Feb. 17.—With the capture of Erzerum by the Russians, interest in the war operations has shifted its center momentarily to the fields of warfare in Armenia, Persia and Mesopotamia, where the campaigns are expected to be notably influenced in their course by the fall of the Turkish stronghold.

Capture of Erzerum has placed Asia Minor at the mercy of the Russians, in the opinion of French military experts. Russians' victory at Erzerum is called the most important since the French success in Champaigne last year.

Military observers in allied capitals expect the Russian success to facilitate the capture of Trebizond, on the Black sea coast to the north, giving possesion to the Turkish gateway from Asia into Europe, while the Turkish forces throughout Armenia will be put in jeopardy, it is argued, and the pressure on the British in Mesopotamia will be relieved.

Operations, on a large scale, by the Russians will now be possible for the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, it is declared.

The current Turkish official statement gives no clue to the course of events following the capture of the fortress. Indeed it does not record that happening. The only mention of the operations in this war area is the declaration that the Russians, in the fighting of the three days preceding, lost 5,000 dead and 60 prisoners. Unofficial advices from Petrograd say the Turkish army is fleeing westward from Erzerum through a different mountain region.

ERZERUM BATTLE PROVES FIERCEST OF MODERN TIMES

Petrograd, Feb. 17.—More than 40,000 Turkish soldiers and 110 guns were taken by the Russian army of Grand Duke Nicholas when the Ottoman fortress of Erzerum was captured, according to dispatches received here today from Tiflis. In addition, the Russians took vast quantities of military supplies which had been gathered at Erzerum for the Turkish soldiers operating in the Caucasus.

Tiflis reports state that this was the fiercest battle ever fought about a fortress in modern warfare. The Turks fought desperately, but one by one the mighty forts were taken by the Russians who charged with the bayonet through breaches made by their artillery. Turkish gun crews were bayonetted as they were still working their weapons, many refusing to surrender.

Within the line of forts, the Turks, under direction of German officers, had constructed an elaborate system of trenches. There they made their last stand in defense of the city, but from the time that the forts fell, the issue was never in doubt. While a curtain of fire from the Russian guns prevented reinforcements being sent to the troops in the trenches, picked regiments of the grand duke's army drove forward.

Unable to retreat because of the storm of shells falling behind them and overwhelmed by the fierceness of the Russian attack, the Turks fought on in their trenches for two days, but when their ammunition gave out, great masses surrendered.

The capture of Erzerum is hailed in Petrograd as one of the greatest victories ever won by Russian troops. The city is celebrating the triumph, while military experts are predicting a rapid advance of Grand Duke Nicholas into the heart of Armenia.

PRODS ENGLAND FOR EXPLANATION

Lansing Demands Response to Inquiry on Interference With Trade.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Secretary of State Lansing announced today that he has demanded an explanation of Great Britain for its delay in responding to the notes of this government protesting against the trading with the enemy act and interference with American mails.

Preparatory to making a protest to Great Britain, the state department today also directed Consul General Simmons at Shanghai to forward all available information about the stoppage of the American steamer China by a British warship, which took off 38 of her passengers The China was stopped not far from Shanghai.

Surprises Capital.

Secretary Lansing's announcement caused the greatest surprise in official circles. It had been generally believed this government would not press its various claims against Great Britain until the submarine controversy with Germany and Austria-Hungary had been completely cleared up. Officials were at a loss to explain the real meaning of the latest move.

The most serious of the three cases now pending against Great Britain is recognized as the protest against the interference with American mails.

Considers Delay An Affront.

Secretary Lansing made it plain today that this government considers Britain's delay in replying to the protest of the United States as an affront. The terms of the American demand for an immediate reply are declared to be stronger than those previously used.

The United States protested against Great Britain's "trading with the enemy," act, because it was held that discrimination was shown against certain American firms under that law.

Under that law it was made unlawful for British firms to deal with firms between which there was the slightest interest.

FREE SUGAR REPEAL O. K.'D

Washington, Feb. 18.—Repeal of the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law was approved as a party measure by the house Democratic caucus. The vote was 84 to 20.

Priest Is Fighting for Release of 2 Prisoners

FATHER JAMES B. CURRY

New York, Feb. 18.—Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James Catholic Church, is conducting a fight, through the newspapers for the release of Thomas McCrohan and Jeremiah Sullivan, now serving a sentence of three years and six months, for a crime which the priest says they never committed. The two pleaded guilty to robbing John Banigan, an aged Brooklyn man, of $4.97 and a watch on Dec. 29, 1913.

Father Curry says that they were advised by their lawyer to plead guilty to escape a 20-year sentence, but that when he met them while doing prison work they told him their story and he afterwards obtained the confessions of four men, who admitted having committed the robbery and absolved McCrohan and Sullivan from any connection with the crime.

Father Curry says he gave the names of the four men to Judge Swann, now District Attorney and to then Assistant District Attorney Delahanty, two years ago, but that no action has been taken in the case.

McCrohan is still in Sing Sing, but Sullivan developed tuberculosis and has been transferred to Dannemora.

BAYONET ATTACK TAKES ERZERUM

Russians Outwit Turks by Frontal Assault After Bombardment.

Petrograd, Feb. 18.—The fall of Erzerum, the most important Turkish stronghold in Asia Minor and for a long time considered impregnable, offers the unprecedented spectacle of a first class fortress built on a steep mountain ridge nearly a mile above sea level yielding to bayonet attack after only 36 hours bombardment.

The operations were conducted under the most severe weather conditions, the snow being deep and the thermometer registering at times more than 30 degrees below zero.

Turks Taken by Surprise.

The Turkish army defending Erzerum, taken by surprise under the methods adopted by the Russians, is now said to be in disorderly flight on the roads leading to Sivas.

As the garrison apparently scattered in all directions it is assumed here that large numbers of men were taken prisoners, although official figures are still lacking.

After the taking of Niskala, it appeared that the Russian attack would be directed upon the Turkish right flank and by rapidly transferring their troops the Turks made all plans to resist the main assault from this quarter. Apparently they had little fear of the success of this attack because of the strong character of the fortifications in that direction and even less apprehension of danger from a frontal attack.

Sweeps Defenders Off Feet.

Nevertheless, after the Russians succeeded in taking by storm the first line forts on Feb. 2 there began a persistent bombardment of the Turkish center, followed by a bayonet charge, the impetuosity of which swept the defenders off their feet. The highest tribute is paid to the bravery of the Caucasian troops, whose charge is considered likely to go down in history as one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

Few forecasts are made as to the future of the Russian operations beyond Erzerum, but pursuit of the Turks, who are retreating in bad order, according to the reports, is assumed to be vigorously under way and Sivas is regarded as the next probable objective of the Russian armies.

The capture of Erzerum has had the effect of making more secure the Russian positions along the Black sea coast and those of the southern flank at Alashgerd, while the possibility of a successful Russian thrust towards the British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia seems to be increasing.

WAR ORDER COMPANIES COLLAPSING, IS REPORT

Didn't Allow for Increase in Material Cost.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Many American war-order companies are collapsing under the burden of European contracts because of increased price of war material, according to reports given the treasury department by New York business men. One bonding house has a list of 400 companies operating in and around New York. Many high bids made by these companies for the orders did not allow a sufficient margin for the tremendous increase in wholesale prices of raw materials, the reports say

RUSS ADVANCE ON BOTH WINGS

Occupy Entire Lake Van District and Menace Trebizond.

London, Feb. 21.—The Russians have occupied the entire Lake Van district, the Turks retiring southward and even evacuating Bitlis, according to a Petrograd dispatch received in Rome and given out here by the wireless press.

On the other wing, according to the dispatch, the Russian advance guards have arrived within a short distance of Trebizond, on the Black sea coast.

The rapid advance of the Russian forces in Turkish Armenia, following the fall of Erzerum, is complicating the task of the Turks in efforts to reform their scattered forces.

Turks in Peril.

From Tiflis, the Russian headquarters in the Caucasus, comes the report today that two Turkish army corps which were on their way to reinforce the garrison at Erzerum turned back when they learned that the fortress had fallen. Assuming the accuracy of this report the Turks in eastern Armenia have lost the prospect of important help in extricating themselves from what appears to be their perilous position.

Unofficial accounts of the Russian movements record an advance both to the south and to the north, in the former direction toward Diarbekr and the Bagdad railway 50 miles beyond, and in the latter in an effort to cut off the retreat of the Turkish forces which have been operating along the Black sea coast.

Petrograd dispatches indicate that definite results are expected from the movement to the north, where another Russian force is working along the Black sea coast in the direction of Trebizond, toward which the Russian forces from Erzerum also are pushing.

May Cut Bagdad Railway.

Far reaching results would follow the success from the Russian thrust towards the south, it would appear, as the cutting off of the Bagdad Railway would sever communication with Syria and point to the possibility of close co-operation with the British down the Tigris from Bagdad in operations for the taking of that city.

Berlin reports a raid by German naval aeroplanes which dropped numbers of bombs on the British aviation camp at Furnes, near the North sea.

A minor success for the British on the German east Africa border is announced in London, Gen. Smuts, commander of the British forces, reporting the repulse of a German attack on a post on the Uganda border.

HEAVY TAX ON AMERICANS

Income of Those Living in France to Be Hit Hard.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Americans living in France are likely to feel keenly the new war income tax. Consul General Thackara at Paris cables that the new law provides that persons not domiciled in France, but owning or leasing a residence there are to pay a tax on an income equal to seven times the value of the residence, unless the known income in France reaches a higher figure.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 21.—There was a severe break in wheat prices on the opening call. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were unusually heavy. There was heavy selling from commission houses. Cash and May wheat each lost 2c, while July was off 1¾c. Trading was broad on the opening decline.

Further sales were made and the market remained depressed until the close. Cash closed 3½c lower, May 3¼c and July 2½c off.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 19.
Cash.... 1.30	1.30	1.28	1.28½	1.32
May.... 1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30¾	1.34
July.... 1.25¼	1.25¼	1.24¼	1.24½	1.27
Corn—				
Cash.....	....	....	76½	77¼
May..... 79⅛	79⅛	79	79	80
July..... 79⅛	79⅛	79	79	80
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	49¼	50
May 49¾	....	....	49½	50⅛
July 49¾	....	....	47¾	48
Clover Seed—				
Prime ..13.35	13.35	13.27	13.27	13.30
Feb. ..13.35	13.35	13.27	13.27	13.30
Mar. ..12.47½	12.47½	12.27½	12.27½	12.40
April ..11.00	11.00	10.85	10.85	10.85
Oct. ... 8.57½	8.51	8.55	8.55	8.52½
Rye—				
No. 2...	....	....	99	1.00
Alsike—				
Prime ..10.00	....	....	10.00	10.00
Feb. ..10.00	....	....	10.00	10.00
Mar. ..10.00	....	....	10.00	10.00
Timothy—				
Prime .. 3.80	....	....	3.80	3.85
Feb. ... 3.80	....	....	3.80	3.85
Mar. ... 3.82½	....	....	3.82½	3.87½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May.... 1.27	1.27	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.27½
uly.... 1.22	1.22	1.19¾	1.20½	1.22⅝
Corn—					
tay..... 77¾	77⅝	76¾	76⅞	77⅜
uly..... 77	77¼	76⅝	76⅞	77⅜
Oats—					
tay..... 47	47⅛	46½	46⅝	47¼
July..... 45	45⅜	44½	44⅝	45⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May ...20.70	20.77	20.60	20.70	20.70
July ...20.70	20.77	20.62	20.75	20.75
Lard—					
May ...10.37	10.37	10.30	10.35	10.30
July ...10.55	10.55	10.47	10.52	10.47
Ribs—					
May ...11.55	11.55	11.45	11.47	11.52
July ...11.60	11.62	11.57	11.60	11.62

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.23¾	1.25⅞
July	....	....	....	1.22⅛	1.24⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.23¾	1.26⅜
July	....	....	....	1.23⅛	1.26

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30c; solid pack, 32c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice, Michigan, 19@19½c; York state, 21c; brick, 21c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 26c; strictly fresh, 29c; storage, 21c; quality, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.

Beans—Green, $3.75.

York State Cabbage—1c per pound, Danish seed, $12.00@15.00 per ton.

Carrots—60c bushel.

California Celery—Large, per doz., 85c.

Cauliflower—$2.00 per doz.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Lettuce—Leaf, 14c pound.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.00 case.

Florida Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $3.00.

Mushrooms—50@60c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack $2.25@2.75.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.90.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Florida Peas—$4.00 hamper.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-q.t basket, 45c.

Potatoes—$2.85@3.00 per sack.

New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.50 barrel.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 30c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 40c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 65@75c.

Turnips—60c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—3c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.00.

Shallots—Per doz., 45c.

Rhubarb—65c per doz.

Fruits.

Apples—Winter pack Baldwins, $3.25; western box apples, Spitzenbergen, $2.50; Jonathan, per box, $2.00; Rome Beauties, $2.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.75@2.00.

Grapefruit — Florida, $2.50@2.75; Health Fruits, $3.00.

Indian River, Florida Oranges—Per box, $3.50.

California Navel Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.75; 100s, $2.75 per box; 126s, $3.00@3.25 per box; 150s, $3.50 per box; balance or smaller size, $3.50@3.75.

Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $9.00.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $4.25@4.50.

Cranberries—Late Howes, $8.75; Jersey crop, $6.00@7.50 per bbl.; per bushel, $3.00.

Strawberries—30c per quart.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 16c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, case, $4.00.

Navy Beans, $4.15.

Red Kidney Beans—$4.00 bu.

Chestnuts—Italian, 10c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 14@15c.

Turkeys—Alive, 25c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 16c.

Yearling lambs, 15c; spring lambs, 17c; sheep, 11@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Rabbits—$8.00 per dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—14¼c.

Lean Bacon—19½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 15½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurters, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; ins de, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $8.00; winter patents, $7.50@7.75 per bbl.; family flour, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $23.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@34.00; ground barley, $21.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, $39.00@40.00; union grains, $33.0@35.00; alfalfa chop, $32.00@35.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$38.00@40.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.00@1.10 per 100 lbs.

Oats—55@58c.

Corn Meal—New kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.10.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.5 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $.50 @3.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; firm; bulk, $8.10@8.30; light, $7.75@8.30; mixed, $8.00@8.35; heavy, $7.95@8.35; rough, $7.95@8.10; pigs, $6.25@7.40. Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady; native beef steers, $6.60@9.65; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.25; cows and heifers, $3.15@8.20; calves, $8.50@11.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady; wethers, $7.75@8.30; lambs, $9.00@11.35.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,200; market fairly active and steady to easy; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; shipping, $7.50@8.35; butchers, $6.50@8.25; heifers, $5.75 @7.75; cows, $3.50@7.00; bulls, $4.75@7.00; fresh cows and springers active and firm at $50 @95. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; market active at $4.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market active; heavy and mixed, $8.60@8.65; Yorkers, $8.00@8.60; pigs, $7.75@8.00; roughs, $7.40@ 7.50; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,000; market active; lambs, $8.00@ 11.75; yearlings, $8.50@10.25; wethers, $8.75@ 9.25; ewes, $8.00@8.50; sheep, mixed, $8.50@ 8.75.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; strong; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; active; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.60@8.65; light Yorkers, $8.25 @8.35; pigs, $7.75@8.00; roughs, $6.00@7.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; steady; top sheep, $8.75; top lambs, $11.50. Calves—Receipts, $6.00; steady; top, $12.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 50 cars; market steady; choice fat steers, $7.50@8.25; good to choice butcher steers, $7.00@7.50; good to choice heifers, $6.00@7.25; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@7.00; good to choice cows, $5.50@6.25; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.50; common cows, $3.50@4.00. Calves—Receipts, 450; market 25c lower; good to choice veal calves, $11.50@11.75; fair to good, $9.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6 cars; market steady; good to choice lambs, $11.00@11.25; fair to good, $9.50@10.50; good to choice wethers, $7.50@ 8.00; good to choice ewes, $7.00@7.50; mixed ewes and wethers, $7.25@7.50; culls and common, $5.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; market steady; yorkers, $8.50; mixed, $8.50; mediums, $8.50@8.60; pigs, $7.50; roughs, $7.50; stags, $5.75

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

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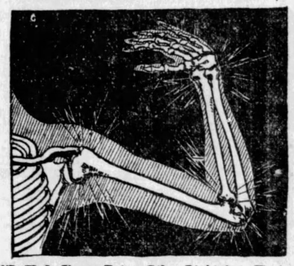
Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:



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"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 751B Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

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REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

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Illness takes all the sunshine out of life. Headaches make the days sad and dreary. Indigestion keeps you lying awake with a terrible depressed feeling through nights that seem endless. Stomach sickness and nausea are even worse than pain, for you can grit your teeth against pain—but nausea just wilts you. Yet even in the face of all the so-called cures you have tried without success, there is one simple treatment that will bring relief. It has brought relief to so many others, and though your case may be worse than the average, it can relieve you too. This treatment gets at the actual cause of the trouble. The treatments you have tried merely dull the effect, leaving the cause to repeat its horrors when the doses have worn off.

Your doctor will tell you that the cause of most stomach-sickness, nausea, headaches and indigestion is constipation. He will likewise tell you that cathartics and drugs are not really cures for constipation—but only temporary reliefs. He will tell you further, that white mineral oil, in its purest form, like

Lubriol

(TRADE-MARK)

is the modern, effective treatment that does more for chronic constipation than anything else ever did before. In the Medical News, Dr. Robinson C. Duffield, a noted physician, tells his fellow physicians that "mineral oil is the ideal remedy for the cure of all forms of constipation and for the cure of tuberculous diarrhœa." There is expert medical opinion for you. It is no less than a real prescription from an eminent scientist. Other great doctors back him up without exception. Dr. Arbuthnot Lane, one of England's foremost surgeons is enthusiastic in his praise of white mineral oil as the ideal treatment for constipation and its accompanying ills.

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is white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form, prepared especially for medicinal use for men, women and children of any age. Countless other doctors indorse mineral oil. Its remedial effects are beneficial to every sufferer, no matter how far advanced the trouble may be. Chronic constipation has no terrors for the user of Lubriol.

Don't use cathartics and drugs. These not only act violently on the system, but they do only temporary good. Furthermore, they saturate the system to a point where only constantly increasing doses give relief—and that breeds a drug habit which is very hard to shake off. Don't use castor oil or olive oil either. These are absorbed by the system and cause unnatural unhealthy fattening. Lubriol gives relief and passes right out of the body entirely when its work is done. It is not absorbed. The same sized dose does the same work every time—so it forms no drug habit. You see, taken all in all, Lubriol is the ideal treatment for you. It is dependable. It has no after-effects that make you sorry you started it. Can you trust any other so-called remedy that way? You can not.

Lubiol is tasteless and odorless. It is pleasant to take.

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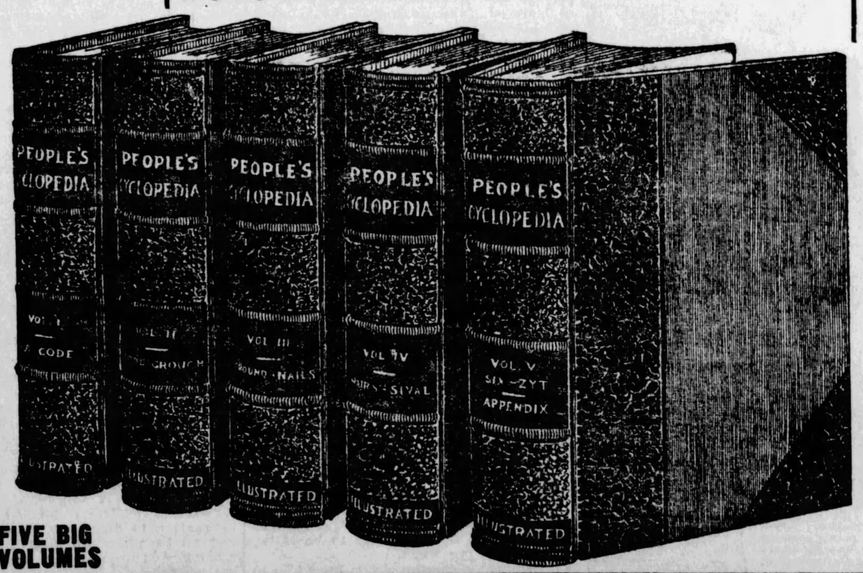

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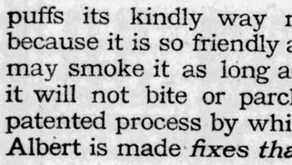

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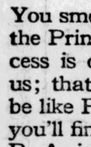

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APPEAL FOR SERB RELIEF

King Peter's Former Envoy at London Chief Speaker.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Appeals for help for the destitute refugees of Serbia were made at a mass meeting yesterday by Cheddo Miyatovich, former Serbian minister at London, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, and Capt. J. Seferovich, consul of Montenegro at New York.

12 DIE, BOATS SINK IN ATLANTIC STORM

Washington, Feb. 17.—The coast from New York to Georgia yesterday was strewn with wrecks and at least a dozen seamen are believed to be drowned, the results of gales and the thick snowstorm which swept the seaboard. Fast cutters of the United States Coast Guard are searching for survivors and to remove from the coastwise steamship lanes the derelicts.

SECRETARY LANSING'S NIECE WEDS SECRETLY

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—That Miss Louise Lansing, of Jacksonville, Fla., niece of Secretary of State Lansing, and Louis C. Logsdon, of Owensboro, Ky., were married secretly two weeks ago, was made public here today. It was stated that the marriage followed a three-days' courtship.

HOUSE ARMY PLAN WILL FEDERALIZE NATIONAL GUARDS

Committee Agrees on Peace Force of 575,000 Men With a Reserve of a Million in 10 Years.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Under pressure to "speed up" preparedness legislation, the house military affairs committee has completed the first draft of the land defense bill. It provides:

An increase in the regular army to 147,000 men with 7,000 officers in a skeleton organization that in time of war could be expanded to 275,000.

A reserve made up of honorably discharged regular and militiamen retired after three years' service, officered by militia officers and graduates of a special cadet corps evolved through military educational institutions.

The federalization of the militia, with power in the President to draft it for war service, and authority in the secretary of war to supervise the selection of militia officers. The militia would be given federal pay.

The increase of the facilities at West Point to double its capacity, with an immediate appropriation of $260,000 to provide accommodations for additional cadets.

The establishment of a federal air-nitrate plant, to be operated jointly with private interests, with a potential capacity for turning out vast quantities of munitions under pressure in case of war.

The assignment of more than 700 army officers as military instructors in schools throughout the country where military organizations are maintained.

The committee's action was the first definite step that has been taken toward preparedness. Administration officials believe it presages a general "speeding up" of both military and naval proposals.

There was little squabbling over the details of the message. The continental army plan, proposed by former Secretary of War Garrison, went down to oblivion without a struggle. Not a single member of the committee suggested it.

Under the plan proposed the state militia will be recruited for six years, three to be served with the colors and three in reserve. The militia will be under the direct control of rules and regulations prescribed by congress. The secretary of war will be given authority to control the training of militia. The President will be given complete authority to use the militia in any manner in time of war.

The increase in the regular army includes 10 infantry regiments, four field artillery regiments, 15 engineer companies, 52 coast artillery companies and four squadrons of aviators, or 135,000 men. The necessary quartermasters and sanitary troops should bring the total strength up to 147,000. The expansion of the organizations to war strength would bring the army up to 275,000 men.

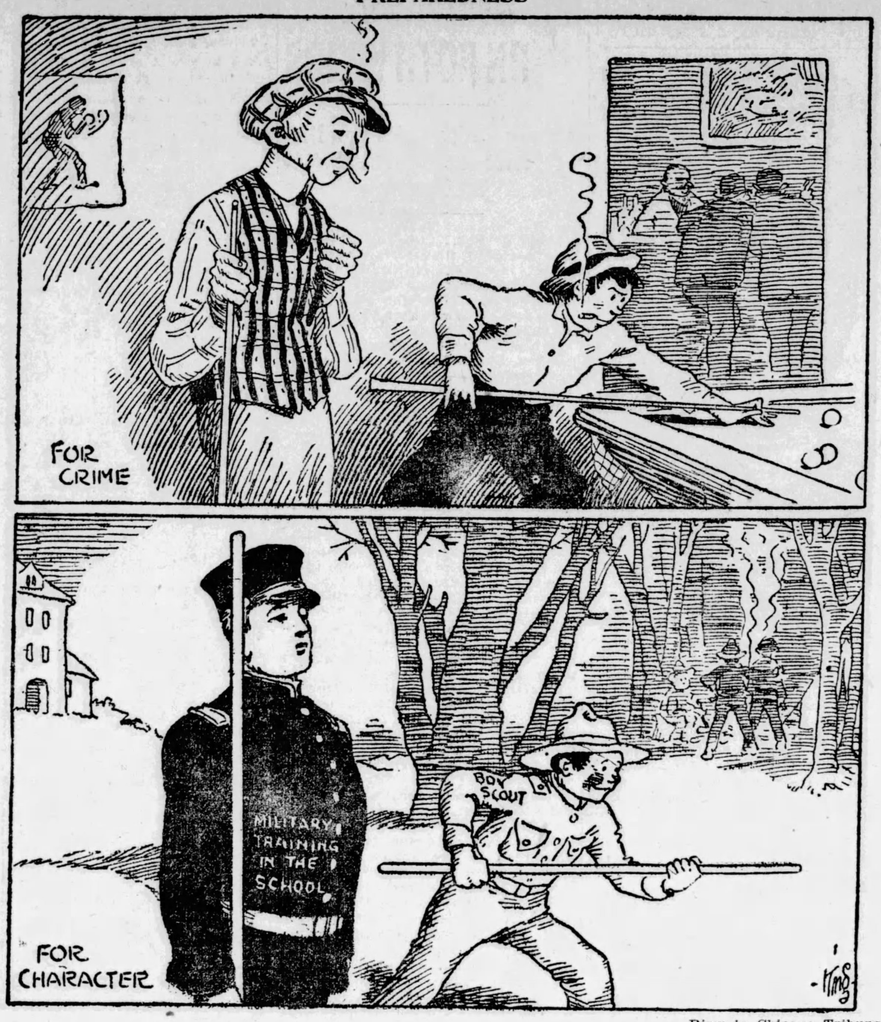
Under the reserve provisions of the bill Chairman Hay declared today that in 10 years the United States would have a reserve of upward of 1,000,000 men.

A total peace strength of 575,000 men in the standing army and the guard combined will be provided for, with reserve systems to more than double the force in war.

The expense for the whole establishment this year is roughly estimated at $174,000,000, exclusive of Panama canal defenses, carried in another bill; proposals for additional military schools in all states, carried in the McKellar bill favorably reported by the committee with an appropriation of $2,840,000 for this purpose, and whatever may be later decided upon in carrying out a scheme to foster the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the United States, giving the country its own supply of ingredients for explosives.

The first year of the Garrison plan would have called for a total expendi-

PREPAREDNESS



—Ring in Chicago Tribune.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, Feb. 14.—Senate. — Discussed conference report on deficiency bill. Military affairs committee began executive consideration of army reorganization plans.

House — Rear Admiral Grant testified before the naval affairs committee that larger submarines were needed by the navy. Debate on the post-office appropriation bill continued.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.—Senate.—Resolutions introduced to declare the new order of the German admiralty contrary to American foreign policy. Tillman bill for government-owned plants was taken up. Hearing on confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis for supreme court was resumed. Considered nominations in executive session.

House—Rear Admiral Grant testified before naval affairs committee. Judiciary committee voted to take up prohibition amendment at this session, but postponed woman suffrage amendments until next December. Sent urgent deficiency appropriation bill back to conference.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Senate.—Attorney General Gregory, before lands committee, denied prosecution of oil men who entered withdrawn lands, except those who violated the law. Commerce committee considering child labor bill was invited to visit southern cotton mills by southern opponents of the bill. Passed Newlands resolution for congressional investigation of railroad legislation and government public utility ownership as compared with federal regulation. Senator Walsh offered amendment to Shields dam bill requiring developers to pay royalty to government.

House — Considered miscellaneous bills. Rivers and harbors committee voted to favorably report annual appropriation bill carrying $39,608,910, including $700,000 for East river, New York, and $3,000 for the Colorado river at Yuma, but no other new propects. Marine committee held hearing on administration shipping bill; opposition was voiced against government operation clause. Secretary Houston told agricultural committee cattle tick ought to be eliminated in six months, and urged agricultural legislation. Passed pension bills aggregating $2,500,000 annually.

Thursday, Feb. 17.— Senate —Considered Nicaragua and Colombia treaties in executive session. Senator Hoke Smith introduced an amendment to military bill providing for a regular army of 250,000 men. Agriculture committee held hearing on Ransdell resolution for sisal investigation. Received from President Wilson data on Mexican situation asked for in Senator Fall's resolution.

House — Secretary McAdoo supported administration shipping bills before marine committee.

Friday, Feb. 18.—Senate.—Senator Sterling spoke on his resolution, pertaining to German admiralty's order to sink armed merchant ships of belligerents. Senator Lodge, in speech, declared abandonment by United States of principle that its ports were open to, and its citizens free to travel on armed belligerent merchantmen would be unneutral. Considered Nicaraguan treaty in executive session. Brandeis' nomination investigating committee adjourned to February 24, because of lack of witnesses. International Harvester Company was charged with furnishing arms to Mexican revolutions at agriculture committee's sisal investigation. Senator Robinson presented to military committee officers' letters, which he declared proved the army aviation corps inefficient. Ratified, 55 to 18, Nicaraguan treaty, by which United States would acquire Nicaraguan canal route and naval base in Bay of Fonseca for $3,000,000.

House—Captain McKean told naval committee the navy's war plans are kept well up to date and he saw no need of a general staff.

Saturday, Feb. 19.—Senate.—Senator Lewis, in speech, assailed former Senator Root for his speech at New York state Republican convention attacking President Wilson and the Democratic administration. Conservative champions began fight to amend Shields water power bill. Haitian treaty laid before senate to be called up following week.

House — Resumed consideration of postoffice appropriation bill.

HORROR OF PERSIA SINKING TOLD BY LORD MONTAGU

Eleven Survivors Left Out of 19, Who Spend Two Days in Leaking Lifeboat.

London, Feb. 2.—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, upon his arrival at Southampton badly wounded from injuries received when the liner Persia was sunk in the Mediterranean by a torpedo, gave to the International News Service the following graphic statement:

BY LORD MONTAGUE

I am really returning from the grave. The voyage of the Persia was very successful until she was torpedoed, and every one on board was very comfortable and happy as they neared home. About 11:10 a. m. on Thursday, December 30, as we were sitting down to lunch, there was a terrific explosion just abaft the main salon. It blew out parts of the walls of the dining saloon, and the odor of acids in the torpedo at once told me what had happened.

The pasengers, all of whom had been previously assigned to certain lifeboats, tried to reach their appointed stations. When I got to mine, which was in lifeboat No. 6, the ship was heeling over so badly that it was found impossible to launch any of the boats on that side. I climbed up with great difficulty to the starboard side, trying to pull with me my secretary, Miss Thornton.

Goes Down Rapidly.

Within three minutes after the torpedo struck the ship was on her beam ends, going down by the stern. I was swept off my feet by a rush of waters, and in a few seconds found myself in the ocean. It seemed that I would never come up. As the great ship went down I was sucked along with it, striking my head and body several times with great violence either against parts of the ship or wreckage.

I wore a gleve waistcoat which has more buoyancy than an ordinary life preserver. Thus while I lost consciousness from blows on the head, received under water, my waistcoat promptly brought me to the surface. When I recovered my senses sufficiently to look around I saw the sea covered with struggling human beings, very little wreckage and no sign of the Persia.

Only three undamaged boats were left afloat; these were only partly filled. I swam about fifty yards toward a boat floating upside down. Eventually I managed to climb up and get astride the keel. From this position I saw a boat half-filled a short distance away, and shouted for help.

Cry Goes Unheeded.

As frantic cries were rising on all sides, I made no complaint that mine was not heeded. Twenty-six persons wearing life preservers eventually caught hold of the capsized boat, but several of these were too weak to hold on. A big wave occasionally knocked us all off. One of these righted the boat and nineteen of us managed to scramble into it. She had a hole in her bottom, so that she barely floated.

All the afternoon was spent in this precarious situation. Several times we were swept by great waves out of the boat, and I owe my life to Alexander Clark, a Scotch passenger, who helped me to climb back into the boat when I was so exhausted I could not have survived without aid.

Before the night was gone two of the survivors died from exhaustion. As their bodies were washed about in the boat, we finally threw them overboard. The night seemed interminable. At dawn the next morning there were eleven left in the boat. We saw a two-funneled steamer several miles away and hoisted a piece of torn flag on the one oar left in the boat. But the steamer passed within three miles. The rest of the day we saw nothing. The sun in the middle of the day became very hot. The second night was very cold.

Struggle to Stay Awake.

I think during that night we all gave up hope of being saved. My Scotch friend remarked philosophically as the sun went down, "I guess that's the last sunset we shall ever see." We both found it a great struggle to keep awake. The tendency to drowsiness was almost irresistible, but to fall asleep, we all knew, meant the end. We capsized once during the night. One of my fellow sufferers yielded to the temptation to drink salt water, as we had all been without food for thirty-six hours. He promptly went out of his head.

Just before dawn of the second morning we saw the masthead lights of a steamer far away to the eastward. I at first thought it was a star. Presently I discerened her sidelights, which showed that she was coming nearly straight for us. When she got closer we started to shout in unison. I led the others by calling, "One! Two! Three! Shout!"

When the ship was half a mile away she ported her helm, stopped her engines and appeared to be listening. We knew then that, like other ships, she suspected a ruse and dared not approach. After some time she came nearer. We heard a shout from her bridge. Then her steam whistle was blown. If you have ever known what it is to escape from the very jaws of death, you know how we felt.

Had Planned Death.

The ship proved to be the Alfred Holt Line steamer Nedg Chow, Captain Allen, bound from China for London. We had to be lifted on board like inert sacks with ropes tied under our arms. On board we found nothing but kindness.

I have been asked by many how long I could have held out. I don't know. But I do know how I had determined to end my sufferings when the end became certain. I did not want to show weakness to my fellow sufferers, but I decided when I reached the limit of endurance secretly to let the air out of my Gieve waistcoat and to slip quietly overboard and drown. I would rather not speak about the thoughts which occur to one facing death in this way for a long period. I can tell you they naturally center around home and the persons you love.

TURNING OUT 30 AIRCRAFT WEEKLY

Germany Turns Her Attention to New and Improved Type of Fokkers.

Amsterdam, Feb. 18.—Germany is increasing her air fleet at the rate of 30 aeroplanes a week. The new high powered Fokker machines are now being used almost exclusively on the western front, the majority of the old type aircraft being sent to the east front, to Turkey, to the Balkans and the Austro-Italian front.

Upon the occasion of his recent visit to Nish, the German emperor made a present of 25 aeroplanes to the Bulgarian army. These are now manned by Germans, but a training school has been established at Sofia to teach Bulgarian aviators the workings of the German machines.

Aeroplanes are now being turned out by the Krupp factory at Essen as well as arms and ammunition. One great manufacturing plant, which built Pullman cars for the state railways before the war, is now specializing on aircraft and is turning out nothing but aeroplane parts.

The Fokker aeroplane is said to be the greatest air machine ever produced. It is durable and very speedy and is protected by a belt of heavy armor. The Germans have introduced a new steel in the manufacture of the Fokkers, the salient characteristics of which are extreme lightness and great strength.

As a result of this discovery, a higher ratio of horse power per pound of weight has been secured, while the carrying capacity per square foot of wing surface has also reached an unprecedented figure.

The combination has enabled a higher powered engine to be installed which in turn produces greater speed, while at the same time it has conduced to the mounting of a more formidable type of quick-firing gun for defensive and aggressive tactics.

MORE POWER FOR PRINCE

Paris, Feb. 17.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has been placed in command of the German armies in Alsace-Lorraine as well as in the Argonne, acording to the Echo de Paris.

U. S. WILL NOT ALTER VIEW ON U-BOAT POLICY

Sweden's Acceptance of Germany's Warning Against Armed Merchantmen Won't Be Followed Here.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Indications in official quarters today were that Germany's reply to the request of the United States that the Teutonic powers modify their announced intention to sink without warning all armed merchant ships of the enemy after February 29 will be a statement that assurances given in the Lusitania and Arabic cases had to do only with unarmed vessels, that Germany must feel certain that its submarines which warn a merchant ship will not be attacked and that this country will be asked for its definition of defensive armament.

It was considered certain that the problem of defining defensive armament will be the basis of lengthy negotiations.

The first formal announcement that the United States does not accept as in accordance with the established principles of international law the latest intention of Germany and Austria is a notification, on its way today to all diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, to the effect that this government considers that merchant ships have a right to carry defensive armament.

In this connection it became known that Sweden had instructed its consular officers to advise Swedish nationals preparing to sail on armed vessels of the entente allies after February 29 of the warning given by the central powers.

Think Berlin Won't Recede.

The attitude of Sweden makes it all the more evident, in the view of the authorities, that Germany will not rescind the decree which has nullified the assurance given to the United States that liners in the waters of the British Isles would not be sunk without warning unless they resisted or attempted to escape, and that merchantment in the Mediteranean would be given like treatment.

These assurances covered armed as well as unarmed mercantile craft.

Secretary Lansing has informed the German government through Count von Bernstorff that the announcement of the new Austro-German policy is inconsistent with the assurances stated above, which were given following the destruction of the Arabic, and he added that this government regards merchantment, whether carrying guns for defense or not, as in the same class.

A slight hope was entertained yesterday that the opposition of the United States to the latest German and Austrian decree would cause the Berlin and Vienna government to cancel them. But the cabinet, which considered the submarine development at its session, plainly indicated its belief that there was little basis for this hope, in view of Sweden's action.

Wilson Stands Firm.

The President and his cabinet have no intention of abandoning the attitude hitherto observed. Realizing the dangers of the future, Secretary Lansing, with the approval of the President, endeavored last month to induce the belligerents to agree to the disarmament of merchant ships on condition that submarines observed the principles of humanity and international law.

A formal reply has not yet been received from any of the powers, although unofficially the allies have manifested their unwillingness to surrender a right which they have pointed out has been maintained by the United States for a century. It is claimed this government did not relinquish this right by the informal proposal presented, and that it must therefore insist that no discrimination be made between merchant ships by any of the warring powers.

If, in spite of the objection of the United States, Germany and Austria-Hungary enforce the decree after March 1, the authorities are apprehensive that another crisis will be precipitated with the central powers. It is to avoid any such situation that urgent representations have been made through Count von Bernstorff in order to acquaint the Berlin officials with the American view of the grave consequences which may follow the sinking of an armed merchantman.

CALL MORE TO COLORS

London, Feb. 18.—Ten more groups under the Lord Derby conscription scheme, will be called to the colors March 13, it was announced today. These groups include all unmarried men of the age of 29 years and upwards.

100 NEW GERMAN U-BOATS

Geneva, Feb. 18.—It is reported here that Germany has built 100 submarines of a new and enlarged type and is preparing to renew her submarine campaign with increased vigor.

LEARN TO PLAY PIANO OR ORGAN IN A FEW HOURS

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in an hour or two.

Send us your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, and we shall send you our guide and three sheets of music, absolutely free of charge.

Address: Numeral Method Music Co., 801F Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

Wanted Thousands of men and women wanted for Government service. Big pay, sure work, rapid advance. Write for my big FREE Book E. O. 1032 It gives full details. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN WANTED

We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system, lowest price. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for Free book. PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 70-T Beaver Street, New York

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Manufacturers constantly writing us for patents we have obtained. Patents advertised for sale at our expense. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys Est 20 Years. 1099 F. St, Washington, D.C.

U. S. BOARD TO STUDY NEEDS OF RAILROADS

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Senate by a vote of 45 to 13 adopted the Newlands resolution, sponsored by President Wilson, creating a commission to investigate the legislative needs of the railroads. The resolution carries with it the Borah amendment for investigating the advisability of government ownership of railroads, telephone and telegraph lines and other public utilities.

PARK AT MAMMOTH CAVE

Washington, Feb. 18.—A resolution asking congress to make the Mammoth cave in Kentucky, a national park, was introduced in the house today by Rep. Rouse of Kentucky. Jurisdiction over the land has been ceded to the federal government.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen; $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Men—Women wanted $75 month. Government jobs; vacancies constantly; write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now, state age; booklet free. Address K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no trifers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Wanted—Ladies to sew insoles; good pay weekly; no canvassing; goods cut ready for machine; transportation paid. Address with stamped envelope, No-ak Insoles, Danville, Ill.

Wanted—Pupil nurses for training. One year high school necessary. Monthly allowance sufficient for expenses. Apply to Supt. Elyria Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Ladies—We will pay you 30c an hour for your spare time. Home work. No canvassing. Send stamp. System, 30 Altoona, Pa.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Y. Hines, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for government jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month; vacations with pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now, state age; booklet free. Address K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Farms; have 3,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures — How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.

Every household on farms in town or suburbs where oil lamps are used and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene) a light five times as bright as AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleaned $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with cars making $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No capital required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents—Snappiest household article on earth; red hot sellers; steady repeaters; big profit; 250 light weight; fast selling, popular priced necessities; agents outfit free; write quick. Write today, postal will do. Mason Products Co., 4374 American Bldg., Chicago.

Write today for splendid proposition to agents. Make big money selling wonderful Cows give more milk; hogs grow fat; keep stock healthy and farmers wealthy. Don't delay. Write now. Happy Farmer Co., Dept. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

Men of ideas and inventive minds should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get a Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 37, Washington, D. C.

1916's sensation. Eleven-piece silverware article set selling like blazes at $1.98. Big carving set FREE. Enormous profits. Territory exclusive. Engic made $51.00 first week. Write quick. Pierce Co., 763, Pierce Bldg., Chicago.

Agents—Large manufacturer of reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

Agents Wanted—To sell men's and ladies' raincoats, cheapest prices; golden opportunity make big money; outfit free. American Raincoat Co., 175 East Broadway, New York.

We can use the services of a man to represent us. Position pays well. Letter will bring particulars. People's Garment Co., 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Solicitors (both sex) to sell the one dollar necessity on earth. A-N-H-I-Mail Order Co., Box 1097, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Virginia and North Carolina farms $15.00 per acre up. Easy payments. Write for dairy, stock, mild climate, raise spring crops for early market; on railroad; best markets nearby. Write for farm lists, information. N. & W. Ry. Homeseeker, all free. P. H. Baume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

$8.00 per acre, 120 acres good farm near Stanwood, Mich. Cause, wife wants city. Farm. Address owner if you want this bargain. Pell, Big Rapids, Michigan.

POULTRY.

Chicks day old, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; pure bred; safe delivery guaranteed; catalog free; say where. Tiffin Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

Chix and Eggs—Reds, Wh. Leghorns, Bar. Rocks, Buff and W. Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Catalog free. Goshen Poultry Farms, R. 23, Goshen, Ind.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Guaranteed watch or gold ring bracelet free to boys and girls for selling 20 packet Seeds with friends. Eckert Seed Co., B-82, Cly, Pa.

SEEDS.

Aster Seed—Pkt. 250 seeds, 40 varieties mixed, all colors. Send 10c. Ideal Pearl, Peade, Mich.

FARM LANDS.

OWNERS OF SUCCESSFUL HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE 1,000-ACRE ORCHARD AND FARM WILL SELL

20-Acre Farms for Only $300

ON TERMS OF $5.00 CASH AND $5.00 MONTHLY WITHOUT INTEREST OR TAXES.

I am having splendid success with my 20-acre orchard and farm in southeast Missouri. Have 100 acres in peaches, 100 in apples, 10 in grapes, 8 in strawberries, 4 in blackberries and raspberries and 150 in vegetables, grains and grasses. The balance will be planted to peaches and fruit trees next spring. The peaches have been running over $100 per acre, the apples, grapes, $900; tomatoes, $100 ($10 per ton at canning factory), etc. Apples just coming into bearing.

I have a large amount of land equally as good as my 1,000-acre orchard and farm, much of it better than I will ever be able to get under cultivation myself, and will sell 10 and 20-acre tracts at $300, on terms of $5.00 cash and $5.00 monthly, without interest or taxes.

FARMS FREE TO LIMITED NUMBER

For a limited number of persons I have made arrangement whereby they can obtain a 10-acre tract free.

My location is in southeast Missouri, situated between the Ozarks and the lowlands; elevation above sea level about 350 feet.

Before offering any of my land for sale I went to the authorities of the seven different states having the so-called "Blue Sky" laws and asked them to pass on the proposition after I had prepared and to send their representative to my land to inspect my orchard, farm and the land offered. After doing this, and also investigating my financial responsibility and past business record, they quickly granted permission to offer my land in their states.

A few acres here, properly looked after, will bring you a splendid income, besides providing the best of everything for your own table. From $500 to $800 clear profit per acre can be made.

Fruits, berries, vegetables, grains and grasses will produce these results. A single crop will be made to pay $12 clear profit every year. $100 will build you a cozy, comfortable home in our mild climate that will seem like a palace compared with the ordinary, cheap, brick-bound city flat.

With a few chickens, pigs and a cow, berries, vegetables and a little meadow to start with, your health, wealth and happiness will come into your own hands. You are boss of your own room to grow, and no one is big enough to boss you. Come in and give you orders. We have churches, schools, churches, rural free delivery and telephone lines and good towns.

FREE RAILWAY FARE

to purchasers; 90 days' time to visit land before you make your selection; money back after one year if dissatisfied; payments stop in case of death; money loaned for improvements; perfect title; immediate possession.

GET THIS FREE BOOK TODAY

I have made about 50 kodak views of scenes around the big orchard and farm and of the land I am offering, and have had them reproduced in a 16-page pamphlet in which also I have placed all the information to be obtained regarding the topography, soil, climate, rainfall, healthfulness, productivity, markets, and about everything you want to know. Write me letters from men in Ohio who have gone to look and who have bought. I'll gladly send you a copy if you will write

WILLIS R. MUNGER,
206 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HEIRS WANTED.

HEIRS

The war has made many new heirs. Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 500-page index, entitled "Unclaimed Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of recent deaths, estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to obtain fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed deposit list. Thousands of names in book. Write your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 67, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

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Patents—Manufacturers buy. Free booklet that **fully** protect are the kind we get. **Proof and reliable** books free. Lacey & Lacey, patent lawyers, 715 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to distribute Poultry Powder among farmers. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 22, FARMINGTON, ILL.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

puffs its kindly way right into your good will because it is so friendly and cool and fragrant. You may smoke it as long and as hard as you like and it will not bite or parch or tire your taste! The patented process by which Prince Albert is made *fixes that!*

You smokers should realize that the Prince Albert patented process is owned exclusively by us; that no other tobacco can be like Prince Albert. And you'll find out how different P. A. is from any other tobacco you ever smoked just as soon as you try it *and know for yourself* that what we tell you is *proven by your own test!*

Buy some today and smoke it in your old jimmy pipe or roll it into the best makin's cigarette you ever put in your mouth. *It will absolutely delight you!*

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Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—in that fine crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such splendid condition—always!

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907," which has made *three men* smoke pipes where *one* smoked before!

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